The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

McKINLEY TANGLED UP IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

He Forms a Combine With Platt.—Hawaii Giving the Administration Plenty of Trouble over the Annexation Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Mr. McKinley and Boss Platt have made a deal which will kill Seth Low's candidacy for Mayor of Greater New York, make Ex-Secretary Tracy the Republican candidate backed by all the influence of the administration, and send Platt and his henchmen to the next Republican National Convention as McKinley shouters. Boss Platt did not relish the latter part of the program, but it was a case of "must" with him and Mr. McKinley knew it as well as he did, and knowing it would accept nothing short of an iron-clad pledge of support in exchange for the administration influence in favor of Tracy and against Low. The deal was kept very quiet, but it leaked out even before Mr. Tracy, who had previously declared that he would not be the candidate, announced his willingness to accept the Republican nomination. According to Democratic advices, it will make no difference who the Republican nominee is; a Democrat will be elected. It is understood that Vice-President Hobart is also in the deal, and that the next Republican ticket is to be, if the parties to the deal have their way, the same as the last, McKinley and Hobart. It is also said that Platt got Mr. McKinley's promise to make him Secretary of the Treasury, the position he has vainly sought for so many years, if he is re-elected.

Getting rich quick is all right, provided the methods by which it is done are legal and legitimate. The temptation to do so by fraud at the expense of others, is often too strong to be resisted by men of weak wills and elastic consciences, but there is consolation for the man who is too honest to transact his business upon any other than a legitimate basis, in the knowledge that fraudulently acquired money seldom sticks, and never carries respect with it. The business career of John Wedderburn, head of the concern of John Wedderburn & Co., which will be next week officially disbarred from practice before the U. S. Patent Office, for gross fraud, furnishes an object lesson of the danger of trying to get rich quick by questionable means. The only capital he had when he started was the idea that the newspaper men of the country were ready to be caught by almost any old thing of a scheme, and today many of them have nothing to show for the advertising given to the Examiner Claims Bureau, The Press Claims Company, (both dead) and John Wedderburn & Co., all representing Wedderburn's get-rich-quick schemes, except worthless certificates of stock in the several companies. He adopted lottery and other deceptive methods of attracting business, and now finds himself, instead of being rich, branded with fraud by the U. S. Government and not allowed to practice, and the Postal authorities have been requested to put his paper, the *National Recorder*, on the fraud list. The facts tell the story and need no comment.

Although no official admission has been made, it is known that the administration is much disturbed by its latest advices from Hawaii. The ratification of the annexation treaty by the Hawaiian Senate has caused much excitement among the Japanese residents of Hawaii, and the administration fears that a state of insurrection may be precipitated at almost any moment, the result of which may be the overthrow of the present government. Information in the State Department leaves little doubt that many Japanese soldiers are on the island, having gone there in the guise of laborers. It is also very clear that these soldiers are armed and that they have talked among themselves of what they intended to do after overthrowing the government and taking possession of the islands. New and urgent orders have been sent to the U. S. Minister to Hawaii, and to Admiral Miller, in command of the U. S. vessels there. The feeling of uneasiness on the part of the administration is not about the final result of a scrap with Japan, but about what might happen to Americans and American interests on the island should the Japanese make an attempt to overthrow the Dole government.

The disposition to poke fun at ex-Senator Edmunds and his ten associates, who have met in Washington and organized themselves into a so-called monetary commission, has been more pronounced than ever since Mr. Edmunds issued an explanation of why they are in session. He admits that they have no authority and that they cannot even approach Congress with a suggestion as to legislation, except through the right of petition, possessed by every citizen. In the face of that admission, the star chamber meetings of these agents of the Indianapolis Gold Banker a Convention of last winter, appear to be farcical in the extreme, and the result of their deliberation is likely to be just about as influential with Congress as would be a resolution adopted by the Thompson Street Poker Club.

Name It Please.

Clearfield county has a curiosity in the shape of a township, within whose borders there is not a church, school, store, saloon, minister, justice, school teacher, doctor, lawyer, carpenter, blacksmith shop, postoffice or two-story house. None of the inhabitants of the township has ever held office, sat on a jury or been in a criminal action. The people of that township, if any live there, are certainly not of this earth.—Tyrone *Herald*.

The Peary Meteorite.

Lieut. Peary has brought home that big meteorite which he discovered in his Arctic wanderings. The character of the metallic mass is a matter of deep interest. This visitant from the unknown regions outside the world's atmosphere weighs 100 tons. In size it is 8 feet by 12, and is the best specimen Lieut. Peary ever saw. He has tested the mass, and has found that "the composition is almost similar to that used in plate armor on United States ships and it looks like nickeled steel."

Crown Sheet Collapsed.

A frightful and fatal accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad 2½ miles east of Georgetown, about one o'clock Monday morning. The crown sheet of a passenger engine suddenly blew out while the train was in motion.

Six of the seven cars were derailed. Engineer Mitchell was hurled 30 feet up the mountain side, where his mangled body was found among the rocks, while fireman Cawley was discovered down the river bank, where he had been blown along with particles of the engine. No passengers were hurt

Greece Cries for War Again.

A large meeting was held on Sunday afternoon in Athens, where a resolution was adopted calling upon King George and the Cabinet to renew the war with Turkey rather than accept the terms of peace offered by the peace conference.

Most of the addresses were bellicose, one speaker making a violent attack upon the King and Crown Prince Constantine. The police endeavored to arrest him, but he escaped with the assistance of the crowd.

Murdered a Whole Family.

John Boecker, a farmer living eight miles from Carroll, Ia., on Sunday night murdered his wife and five children and fatally wounded his eight-year-old son.

Afterward the fiendish or demented man sent a bullet into his own head, inflicting a fatal wound.

Perished on Chilkoot.

Eighteen Klondikers were caught by an avalanche, on Chilkoot pass, daring death on their way to get gold. They were endeavoring to hurry to Dawson City, when, despite the warnings of the weather, they all were ground to death.

Blooded Cattle Sold.

The public sale of blooded dairy cattle at the Pennsylvania State College, on last Wednesday, was well attended and high prices prevailed. Forty-one head were sold at an average price of $42. Some of the graded heifers sold as high as $51.

Farmers' Institute.

Farmers' institutes for Centre county will be conducted by the state agricultural department at Spring Mills, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 13th and 14th, and at Hublersburg, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 15th and 16th.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros', Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—If in need of a stylish and dressy suit, it is wise to consult Lewins, Bellefonte, and have him fit you out.

Justices' Appeals.

The last legislature passed an act which is of vital importance to everyone who appeals a case from the decision of a justice of the peace. This law provides that no appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant makes affidavit that he verily believes injustice has been done. Some justices have not made themselves familiar with the new law, and if they had entertained any appeals, no matter how just, the ends of justice would be defeated if the opposing counsel went into court and asked to have it stricken off. The law reads as follows: "That from and after the first day of July, 1897, no appeal shall be entertained from the judgment of a justice of the peace or alderman unless the appellant or his attorney or agent shall make affidavit that the appeal is not for delay, but because he verily believes that injustice has been done."

Wagon Run on Rails.

In accordance with the desire of the secretary of agriculture to promote more extended experiments in the use of steel trackways on wagon roads, the office of road inquiry has made arrangements with the Cambria iron works of Johnstown, Pa., for rolling special rails for this purpose, these arrangements to go into effect as soon as definite orders from responsible parties amounting to one mile of track are received.

The director of road inquiry and the engineers of the iron company, after much discussion, have agreed upon a plan of track that promises to meet all requirements. It requires no wood in its construction nor cross ties for support, but consists of a simple inverted trough or channel of steel for each wheel, with a slightly raised bed on the inside to guide the wheels, each channel resting on a bed of gravel, and tied together occasionally to prevent spreading.

The first order for track has been given by the New York State agricultural experiment station.

The Building Boom Continues.

That there will be no lull in the building operations in Centre Hall for several years to come is evidenced by the many transactions in real estate. There never was a time in the town's history that there was such a clamor for building lots, and almost every week a sale of a lot is made which shall be used sooner or later for building purposes. On Hoffer street a number of dwellings will likely go up within the next year. The dwellings are needed, as there are not nearly enough to accommodate all who want to make Centre Hall their home.

Commission not yet Received.

Newly-appointed postmaster Brisbin has not yet received his commission from Washington, but is expecting it on every mail. Should he receive it in time, he will take charge of the office tomorrow morning. It is likely that the office will not be removed from the present location. No other suitable room is to be had in this part of the town.

To Change the Date of Memorial Day.

Grand Army circles are interested in a proposal to change the date of Memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The growing tendency to make the day one of recreation and sport instead of a fitting memorial as intended has led to a discussion of the proposed changes.

Centre Hall Ahead Again.

Centre Hall has a longer street than any other town in the county. Our Main street is 1¼ miles in length and still growing in the direction of Old Fort having barely an ¼ of a mile of a gap to build up when it will be annexed to make a Greater Centrehall.

Chickens Abroad.

An exchange says that the supreme court has decided that poultry running at large is wild game and the party on which they trespass has a right to kill them. No man has a right to allow his chickens to run at large and bother his neighbors.

Water Item.

Landlord Will Runkle mourns the absence of one of his guests who took in good living there for several weeks while in consultation with the new boro water plant steerers for a contract, and left without paying William his nice "william" for board.

Expelled for Hazing.

Two men were expelled from State College for hazing during the week. The faculty announces that no more hazing will be tolerated. The students have organized a committee to assist the faculty in the enforcement of this rule.

—There is out one first-class clothing house in Bellefonte, and that is the Philad. Branch. Largest stock, lowest prices, and everything first-class.

IS PENNS VALLEY IN DANGER?

AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE CAUSES TROUBLE IN LAND TITLES.

Farmers of Berks and Lancaster Want to Fight—Their Lands in Danger.—Will Penns Valley be Drawn into Courts?

It seems they have trouble in Berks and Lancaster akin to that some years ago in Potter township, Centre county, over the alleged Potter entailment, by which scores of farmers were supposed not to own their lands.

There are prospects of the liveliest kind of revolt, and possibly of stubborn and protracted litigation on the part of farmers of Berks county, against whom the state is, under a new law, pressing claims for over $50,000 on lands originally purchased over a century ago—claims which, in the aggregate in Eastern Pennsylvania counties will be swelled to nearly $400,000.

A number of large land owners in Berks county will, it is said, soon unite to see if these extraordinary claims cannot be successfully resisted.

The State bought the land of the Penn estate in the latter part of the 18th century and sold it to the settlers who came from New York State and foreign countries. Those who took up their lands did not pay all they owed the State, and some did not pay at all. These farms have since been cut up and sold to many parties. In consequence, the present innocent holders find themselves occupying farms without a clear title. Many contend that inasmuch as the State has neglected for a century to collect this money it should not be in its power to collect it from parties who do not owe it.

A number of inquiries have already been received from Lehigh, Montgomery, Chester, Lebanon, York and other counties. When this matter becomes more generally known among the farmers there will be no end to the discontent and opposition.

J. R. Windolph has been appointed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs to look after the interests of the State against owners of land in Lancaster county, who, by a law passed by the last Legislature, are made liable for defaulted payments to the State, ranging from $10 to $500 each, and running back to 1733. Mr. Windolph estimates that the State has charges against 250,000 acres in Lancaster county. The present owners are in ignorance of the charge against their properties, and it is likely that there will be considerable litigation.

The Penns owned great bodies of land in this section of Penns valley, hence it was baptized by that name. Whether any of these lands will fall within these disputes, the Reporter is not now able to say. We hope not and that all titles to Penns valley farms are clean and clear. It would be a terrible hardship and a grinding wrong against farmers who toiled a life-time to pay for their farms to find, after vastly improving them, that state sharks were to step in and menace them with costly litigation.

If the last legislature passed an act to call into being such a wrong, it will stand as an additional black mark to the infamy of the worst scoundrels that ever met at Harrisburg.

How Union County Grangers Did It.

The Granges of Union county have petitioned the managers of the fair not to allow the gambling buzzards a place this year. If the Granges of Centre county will do likewise as regards the gamblers at the pic-nic, they will be backed by public sentiment.

Nearly Bled to Death.

A little four-year old son of Byron Garis, of this place, a few days ago in carrying a glass jug with molasses, accidentally fell, breaking the jug from which he received an ugly gash in his left wrist severing some large veins.

To Build the College Barn.

Farmer John A. Woodward, of Howard, is appointed to rebuild the new barn at State College, and is out looking up plans for a strong building.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Long's, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

—Lost.—On Sunday evening, on Church street, a ladies fine silk handkerchief, deep hem, hem-stitched, and edged with deep lace. Finder please leave at this office.

The Maria Poison Case.

Peter Mendis, the Bellefonte rag picker and carpet cleaner, who was arrested last week on the charge of having poisoned James Maria, his partner, applied through his attorneys Taylor and Johnson, for a habeas corpus hearing. The court fixed today, Thursday, to hear the evidence, but postponed it until a later date to be decided upon. The chemist in Philadelphia, to whom the stomach of Maria has been sent, has not completed an analysis of the same, and until he makes a report no hearing can be granted. There is a division of opinion in Bellefonte as to the guilt of the Italian Mendis who is held for the crime. Some are of the opinion that he is guilty, while others say that his incarceration is the work of a rival in business.

Increased License Fees.

According to the act of 1887 retail liquor dealers were required to pay a license fee of $150 in boroughs and $75 in townships; wholesale dealers, $200 in boroughs and $100 in townships; bottlers the same as wholesale dealers.

The act passed at the last session of the legislature and approved by the governor, increases the fees as follows:

Wholesale dealers, boroughs $200, townships, $100; bottlers, $250 in boroughs and $125 in townships; brewers, $250 where the output is not over 1000 barrels a year, and from that figure to $600 where the output is 3,000 barrels.

To the fees heretofore paid by retail dealers is added $50 in boroughs and $55 in townships.

Under the old law the license fees from wholesale dealers, bottlers and brewers all went to the state, while those of hotels and restaurants were divided between the county, boroughs, and townships. The new law does not change this, except that the additional fees paid by the hotels and restaurants go to the state.

Pennsylvania Peach Crop Large.

Chief Clerk Shock, of the department of agriculture, says that the peach crop of this season has been the largest in the history of the state. So burdened with the luscious fruit have the orchards been that the peaches in many of them are smaller than usual, but are firm and well matured. The fruit is so plentiful that growers are enabled to ship only the finest specimens to the market. Car loads of peaches from Mifflin and other counties, where the orchards are extensive, ship their product principally to Pittsburg and the western section of the state. Many crates are shipped in refrigerator cars to points farther west.

Autumn Arbor Day.

Superintendent of public instruction N. C. Schaeffer last Friday issued a proclamation naming Friday, October 22, as the autumn Arbor day. The proclamation mentions the benefits derived from preservation of trees and of the recent beneficial laws in behalf of forestry and concludes: "In view of these facts it is the patriotic duty of every teacher to see to it that Arbor day is properly observed by his school. Since many of the rural schools are not in session during either of the Arbor days appointed in the spring of the year, it has become the established custom for the school department to name an Arbor day in the fall of the year and October 22 is therefore chosen."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Nathan Simcox, Liberty township, and Sarah Watkins, Spring township.

L. Franklin Cox, Charlottesville, Va., and Louisa L. Van Bonhorst, Reading, Pa.

Perry Willard and Ida M. Ickes, both of Ferguson twp.

Carl C. McLaughlin and Lidie E. Oswalt, both of Snow Shoe.

James B. Wagner and Annie G. Fleisher, both of Potter twp.

Elmer L. Bowes, Pine Glenn, and Estella M. Cheesman, Mill Hall.

Stephen Keller, Decauter, and Rebecca Ford, Powelton.

Held for Trial.

Aaron Bartges, the Loganton druggist at whose home the death of Miss Annie Houser occurred under very suspicious circumstances, has been held in $1500 bail to answer before the Clinton county court on the charge of complicity in the death of the young girl. In default of bail Bartges was confined in the Lock Haven jail for several days, until George Pifer went on his bond. The coroner's inquest revealed that the girl was a victim of malpractice.

—The new Fall styles of dress suits have been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and a more complete stock you will not find. If you need a new dress suit, hat or any furnishing goods, see their stock. Many sales and small profits is the way the firm has built up their large patronage.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Gatherings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Frost Tuesday morning.

Frank Shuey, of Bellefonte, has been granted a pension.

Potatoes are 50 cents in the valley, and apples 25 to 35.

Gov. Hastings on Tuesday again left Bellefonte for Harrisburg.

There are some dangerous holes in walks in our town.

Frost again Wednesday morning, Jack's third call this week.

There is every prospect that we are going to have a lovely fall.

Mr. Shunk has the foundation ready for his new house on Hoffer st.

Chestnuts are not going to be very plenty this fall; even the horse chestnuts are a failure.

No pigeon or other news from Andree who started in July, by balloon, for the North pole.

The past twelve months show more new houses in this place than any previous twelve months.

Sometimes want of time and space oblige us to cut down matter sent by our correspondents.

D. F. Luse is making some improvements upon the rear of his residence. Dan never is "agin" enterprise.

Chestnuts are beginning to grin from open burs. In a few weeks it will tell upon the Sunday schools.

Quarter acre lots offered a short distance east of the station, at $40 to $50 per lot. Inquire at Reporter office.

Liveryman Boozer thinks he may need to erect some new sheds and stables for more room for his growing trade.

We have received a dozen Complimentaries to attend county fairs. Accept thanks and the Reporter's best wishes for success.

Yellow fever has appeared in a dozen southern localities and steps are taken to prevent its spreading, and with good results.

We are pleased to mention that our old friend Peter Breon has recovered sufficiently from his summer's illness to come to town again.

Many from this county will go to the Union county fair to-day and to-morrow, where there is always a fine display of farm products.

Boob, the wheel manufacturer, talks of furnishing steam heat for some of the buildings in this part of town, from his 60 horse-power boiler.

For an arm-breaking fall on an icy sidewalk at Dubois, Mrs. Frank Beebe has recovered $1000 in court, though she at first offered to settle for $100.

Roll in, and subscribe for the Reporter, which has done so much to found and encourage enterprises for our town and valley. Subscribe for the Reporter and advertise in it.

Work for Centre Hall and for those that have contributed to its enterprises and improvements. Keep shy of those who continually try to cause disturbances. Work for Cenrre Hall.

Talking about the grange pic-nic always being struck by rain, consider how fortunate they were in escaping the last week's downpours which were far worse than in pic-nic week before.

This happy and well watered burg is well supplied with pretty pet babies, each little cherub being the one most admired to the delight of fond mamas; and still there are more—new houses going up.

The season is at hand when it is well to secure hydrants against freezing, and to carefully examine flues and furnace fixtures. Many a serious misfortune is averted by a little timely forethought.

In Milroy there was a deadlock in the school board over the selection of a teacher for the first grade, which was broken by the withdrawal of teacher Lawver, when a new applicant, Mr. Meyer, of Boalsburg, was chosen.

It is refreshing to read that in many parts of the country officers, high and low, from township and borough up, are being sent to the penitentiary for wrongfully spending the public money although having tried to cover their tracks. Take warning.

Bicycles are now being made with one of the tubes in the frame plugged at each end, to be filled with oil thro an inlet at the top, and drawn off below, so that a cycler need not run out of fuel for his lamp. Any one can make the needed change on his bike.

It is given out that our esteemed boro fathers will put up trespass notices against the mischievous wags who go down where genial Sam Stover doth abide, and measure the $50 worth of water. That's right. Gov. Hastings having spent some time in town Monday he was quietly asked to send up a company of the Hazleton sogers to stand guard over the goose wine, and be sure to have canteens filled before they get there.

THE NEWS.

The officers of the Union Iron Works expect to launch the hull of the Japanese cruiser Chitose early in January.

Authenic information is at hand that there is a great discovery of free milling gold ore in the chocolate mountains of Yuma county, Ariz.

Massachusetts Day was observed at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Thursday. During the afternoon Gov. Wolcott reviewed the Third United States Cavalry.

The wholesale grocery of Alfred Lowry & Bros., 32 South Front street, Philadelphia, was completely gutted by fire. Loss, $25,000, fully covered by insurance.

The United States cruiser Olympia is credited with having in her crew a son of Sir John Coventry, Baronet of England It is stated that he has just come into $10,000 a year.

The brew house of the John Gund Brewing Company's plant at Milwaukee burned. The total loss will exceed $300,000, about half of which is covered by insurance in various old line companies.

Dr. Nansen, the Polar explorer, will sail by the steamer St. Paul from Southampton on October 16th, arriving in New York October 23. His first American lecture will be delivered in New York on October 28.

An equalization of passenger fares to Atlantic and St. Lawrence ports in connection with transatlantic first and second class cabin business has been established by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Harry E. Knight, of New York City, class '99, Lehigh University, and quarter back of the 'varsity football eleven, walked out of the window in the Ipsilon Chapter House while suffering from insomnia.

James Kelly, about 29 years of age, residing in Lewisboro, N. Y., shot and instantly killed Charles Mead, his father-in-law, aged 50 years, at the latter's home in Lewisboro. Kelly, three weeks ago, eloped with the 18-year-old daughter of Mead.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived at San Francisco from the Orient on the steamer City of Peking were Mrs. A. Nichols, Miss M. Nichols and the former's little son, who are en route from Hong Kong to their home in Bath, Me., after having gone through a terrible experience. Capt. Nichols was killed by a great wave that struck his ship June 19.

Three tramps held up a Great Northern cattle train near Smith Lake, Minn. They made their way to the caboose, where they robbed several cattlemen. Two of the robbers succeeded in jumping from the train, while the third was cornered and arrested. He gave his name as Fisher.

Congressman Joseph W. Babcock, of Wiscon, is a defendant in a law suit at Milwaukee brought by George E. Potter, a former stockholder in the Necedah Lumber Company. Potter declares that through fraudulent combination and conspiracy he was defrauded out of $41,700. Other defendants in the suit are George B. Burch and S. H. Reed.

The United States warship Marion arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. Her delay was caused by the fact that she came all the way under sail. She proceeded immediately to Mare Island.

A special from Norway to Lewiston, Me., says that Judge Foster, of the Supreme Court, will take steps to order out the National Guard at Norway in the event of further trouble at the station camp on the Oxford Central Railroad, where a strike exists. Four Italians were injured in a fight with the officers on Sunday afternoon, one of them sustaining a break of the leg.

A final account of the estate of the late Judge Walter Q. Gresham was filed in the Chicago Probate Court. It was approved and the estate closed. The executrix was the widow, Matilda Gresham, and she is also the sole beneficiary. The estate amounted to $18,602.

On the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, pastor of the American Church in the Avenue Alma, Paris, the police arrested a woman named Breamt. She is accused of having perpetrated numerous frauds upon prominent members of the American and English colonies in Paris.

The Lower Mohmands, south of Peshawur, have submitted, and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms.

The Ministerial organs assert that the Spanish Foreign Minister, the Duke of Tetuan, will soon be gazetted as Spanish Ambassador to France. The Duke of Tetuan had a long interview with the Queen and United States Minister Woodford.

The treaty of peace between the Uraguayan Government and the insurgents has been signed.

The price of all kinds of food is rising steadily in Madrid, owing to the growing depreciation of silver and of paper currency.

Ferrouh Bey, councilor of the Turkish Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States in succession to Moustapha Tachsin Bey.

A severe earthquake shock occurred at Tashkent, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, and the disturbance was felt throughout the whole of Turkestan. Several monuments of antiquity were damaged there and at Samarkand and Ura-Tiube.

The cantons of Glarus and Grisons, Switzerland, were visited by a severe earthquake shock, accompanied by heavy rumbling. The disturbance was so distinct that it was everywhere noticeable, and in many places great blocks of rock fell from the mountains.

A collision of freight trains occurred on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, near the Block Bridge, at Newcastle, Pa. Chris Kazmier, fireman, of Erie, Pa., was killed.

Chang Yet Tung, the Chinese Consul General for San Francisco, has arrived from Washington. He will relieve Chang Yen Teng, their names being almost exactly similar.

The steamer Tom Searmanch, from the Ohio River, with an iron steamcoat hull in tow, burned to the water's edge and sank in forty feet of water at Bullet's Bayou Landing, Miss. No lives were lost.

The United States of Private Land Claims, at Santa Fe, N. M., handed down an opinion rejecting the Ojito de Las Medanos grant claim, involving 69,443 acres of land in Valencia County.

Fire at Passaic, N. J., destroyed the three-story brick building occupied on the ground floor by H. Myers & Son, dealers in men's furnishing goods, and above by eight families. The total loss is estimated at $32,000.

The lumber yard, sash blind and door factory at Columbus, Ga., of Butts & Cooper, together with the Southern Railroad's freight depot, burned. The loss of Butts & Cooper and the Southern Railroad will aggregate $60,000.

The Coroner's Jury, at Emporia, Kans., sitting in the inquest of the Santa Fe wreck, in which thirteen persons were killed and several injured, returned a verdict placing the responsibility on Dispatcher Ring, of Topeka.

New York and Seattle men have subscribed the capital necessary to build a narrow guage railway from Skaguay over the White Pass to Lake Bennett. In the syndicate are ex-United States Senator Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, and Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada.

MOB STABBED ARROYO.

Knives Were Plunged Into the Assailant of Diaz.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE

Breaking Down the Barriers at Headquarters, the Angry Populace Trampled Over an Officer's Body to Reach the Trembling Culprit—Secret Service Officials Content to Fire Shots from Windows.

A despatch from the City of Mexico, says:—A most sensational ending to the assault on President Diaz occurred when Arnulfo Arroyo was lynched by a band of the common people determined on revenge. It was an act unprecedented in the history of the country. At 1 o'clock in the morning a number of men belonging to the common people forced their way into the municipal palace, ascended the stairway, overcame the guards and made their way to the office of the inspector general of police and killed Arnulfo Arroyo, whom they found there.

The assistant chief of police, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, was awakened by the noise. He arose and ran to the balcony, firing his pistol as a signal for help. At the same time he called to a policeman who was in sight to make an attempt to detain the lynchers, who were making their escape. The firing of pistols and the whistles of policemen brought other officers, who succeeded in capturing a score of persons. It was not long before the inspector-general and Inspector Villavicencio arrived on horseback.

When the police entered the room they found the body of the dead man lying in the middle of the floor. It was literally riddled and hacked with knife stabs. At his side were found a door bar and several knives and other steel instruments. An examination showed that the panes of a window were broken.

The men who were captured would not say anything. At 2 o'clock was found a group of people on one of the side streets a few blocks from Zocalo. They were talking and discussing the lynching. They appeared to know all about the affair and were evidently in receipt of knowledge as to its origin and inspiration, but when they were approached by reporters they suddenly became non-communicative. On several other streets reporters found people who seemed to know all about the killing. It may be that the report spread, or it may be that the people intended taking vengeance on the assailant of the President.

When Arroyo was surprised by the lynchers he was sitting in a chair in the northeast corner of what once was General Carballada's private office. There, mixed with fragments of window panes, was a long pool of blood marking the spot where Arroyo had been stabbed.

The gendarmes who were guarding Arroyo were unarmed. If they had been armed they would have fired on the mob.

Over two hundred people penetrated the building. When they surprised Arroyo he was in a straight jacket and could make no resistance. He seemed too terrified to speak.

TRADE EXPANSION.

General Conditions Continue to Favor Improvement.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The end of the bituminous coal strike and the return of many thousand men to work at advanced wages adds to the purchasing power of the people, and the anthracite strike affects not a fifth as many workers. The starting of many mines and works, the enormous exports of wheat and corn, the favorable news as to those crops and cotton, reports showing that merchandise exports exceeded imports by $40,953,758, have all contributed to forward the improvement in business.

The wheat market has declined over five cents on account of crop reports which promise larger prosperity, and corn and cotton are both a little lower for like reasons. Yet estimates of the highest financial authorities regarding requirements from this country are not smaller, but larger than before, while better prospects in Argentina, Australia hold out no promise of large European supplies, or of any until winter is about over. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, are more than double last year's each week, and in two weeks 8,820,313 bushels against 4,107,721 last year, and of corn 7,095,363 bushels against 3,987,826 last year. Corn declined over 3 cents, with the growing belief that the yield will surpass estimates. Cotton was depressed from 7⅛ to 7 cents; with favorable news of yield, although the mills are now consuming with great rapidity.

The iron industry again shows increased demand, and an average of prices nearly 1 per cent. higher, due to purchasing by consumers. Buying of 100,000 tons Bessemer pig at Pittsburg has advanced the price to $10. Grey Forge is hard to find there at $9.15 and billets sell at $15.50.

FIRE'S FATAL WORK.

Explosion Follows Flames at Bainbridge, O., Causing Death and Injuries.

Bainbridge, seventy-five miles south of Springfield, on the Ohio Southern Railroad, was visited by a $40,000 fire, which was started by two boys playing with matches and straw in a barn. Two lives were lost and eleven people injured, one or more fatally.

From the barn the flames spread to an outbuilding and then to Beardsley's drug store. In this several barrels of gasoline exploded with terrific force, wrecking the building. Beardsley was caught by heavy timbers near the front door and pinned there.

He cried to the assembled hundreds to save him, but their work was in vain and they saw him roasted alive before their eyes. Finally he threw up his hands, exclaimed "Good-bye, boys," and was dead. Thomas Higgins, who was on top of the building, was killed by the explosion.

Numerous people suffered minor injuries. Chillicothe and Waverley responded to calls for aid and sent part of their fire department.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

A Fatal Collison Between Trains in Georgia.

A head-end collision occurred near Helena, on the Georgia & Alabama Railroad.

Engineer J. D. Young and his fireman were killed. Conductor G. B. Boyd was badly hurt.

CABLE SPARKS.

The treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey has been signed

Severe fighting is reported in India, resulting in a reverse for the British.

The election of Senor Andrade as President of Venezuela is almost unanimous.

The Princess Shonrega, daughter of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, and wife of Ras Mikael, is dead.

The report of Dr. Domingo Mendez Japote's election as President of the Cuban republic is officially confirmed.

The report that Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador to the United States, has been recalled is officially denounced in Rome.

Two steamers were in collision in the River Volga, in Russia. One of the vessels was sunk. Forty persons were drowned.

The Guatemala rebels have captured the city of Quezaltenango, and it is believed that President Barrios will be overthrown.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies has provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Peruvian corporation's failure to fulfill its obligations.

It is announced that Gen. Calixto Garcia has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Cuban Army, and that General Maximo Gomez has been made minister of war.

Arnulfo Arroyo, who is alleged to have made an attack on President Diaz of Mexico was stabbed to death by a mob which forced open the prison in which he was confined in the City of Mexico.

The Paris Temps announces that M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and that Count Montholon, the French minister at Brussels, will succeed him at Washington.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England the Governor announced that the bank is prepared to hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue.

While a parade was passing in the City of Mexico, Cleto Arroya, who was drunk lurched violently against President Diaz and then embraced him. It was at first supposed that the President had been attacked, and great excitement was caused

REBELLION IN GUATEMALA

Uprising May Prevent Union of the Central American States.

A telegram has been received at the State Department, Washington, confirming the press reports of the capture by insurgents of the government position at Quezaltenango, Guatemala. This place is about fifty miles back from the Pacific coast, and was one of the most important government strongholds. United States Consul Pringle, who reports the fact to the State Department, has asked for another warship in addition to the Alert, to protect American interest in the country, but thes department believes that the one already ordered there will be sufficient at present, and will await further developments before adding to the force. The Alert has not left San Francisco, but is under orders to hasten southward. She will touch at Acapulo to amend her orders, if occasion should arise.

The reports of an uprising in Guatemala are felt to jeopardize the prospects of a consumption of a union of the Central American republics. Guatemala and Costa Rica are the only countries remaining out of the union, and it was expected that they would be brought in under a treaty recently made. The treaty was approved by President Barrios, of Guatemala, who, in the event of a union, was expected to be the dominating force of the united republics. The subject was then referred to the Diet of the united countries, and final action was to have been taken September 15. No word has come, however, that the union was carried through on that day, and the prevailing opinion among Central American officials is that the Guatemalan outbreak defers, and possibly puts an end to the union of the Central American States.

The consumption of this union has been a factor in several questions before the State Department, including the appointment of Capt. Merry as Minister to three of the Central American Republics; the recognition of Minister Rodriguez as the representative of the union, and general questions connected with the Nicaraguan Canal.

ARBITRATION IN DOUBT.

London "Times" Thinks Negotiations Will Be Fruitless.

The London "Times" says:—

"The statement of the American press that the State Department at Washington, and the British Ambassador have received instructions to open negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration is at least premature.

"It is not improbable that the negotiations, which have never been broken off, may be resumed next month, when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to his post, but it is difficult to see how a treaty of any practical value can be concluded, so long as the Senate maintains the hostile and obstructive attitude it displayed when it last discussed the question.

"Sir Julian Pauncefote will return to his post in time for the conference of the special Bering Sea Commissioners, to be held at the end of October or the beginning of November. Prof. Darcey Thompson is now en route for home and will start for Washington next month."

TO PUNISH FOR LYNCHING.

Negligent Mexican Officials Put Under Arrest.

Eduardo Velasquez, chief of police; Lieutenant Cabrera, Assistant Chief of Detectives and Commandant Mauro Sanchez were arrested and placed in solitary confinement by order of the Fifth Criminal Judge, to whom had also been turned over twenty-one prisoners arrested for entering the municipal buildings the night of the recent lynching.

Public opinion is behind the Government and the investigation will be pushed rapidly. The Government by these arrests has taken the precautions demanded by popular sentiment, which has become excessively irritated. The public fail to understand why a prisoner of so great importance as Arroyo should be left in charge of unarmed officials.

The Oldest Station Agent.

The Baltimore "*Sun*" is authority for the statement that probably the oldest station agent in the country in point of service is James A. Gary, the Postmaster General of the United States. He was appointed agent at Alberton, Howard County, Md., on the B. and O. Railroad, some forty-four years ago, and his name still appears on the pay rolls of the company. The two next oldest B. and O. agents are said to be Capt. Charles W. Harvey at Ellicott City, Md., and John W. Howser at Relay. They have each been in the service thirty-four years. The B. and O. has also in actual service a passenger conductor, Capt. Harry Green, who has run trains between Baltimore and Cumberland for forty-seven years.

MILD TYPE OF FEVER.

Light Mortality is Characteristic of the Outbreak.

EPIDEMIC NOT FEARED.

To Late in the Season for the Germs to Spread Much—Nine New Cases Reported in New Orleans—A Suspected Case in St. Louis Leads to the Circulation of Exaggerated Reports.

A despatch from New Orleans, La., says: Nine cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health Tuesday. No deaths were recorded, and the physicians agreed that the situation was steadily improving.

The fever at present, instead of developing into a malignant type, is as mild as, if not milder, when it first appeared. The inspectors of the Board of Health reported that most of the cases that had come under their observation were progressing favorably. There are only two cases which give the attending physicians any alarm.

Up to the present time there has been little dread of the fever. Sporadic cases are appearing about town, but the Board of Health thus far has been enabled successfully to quarantine each case that has appeared. Confidence is steadily increasing. A number of cases have been discharged as cured and the total number receiving strict attention does not exceed ten.

Half a dozen towns have notified the authorities that they have concluded to withdraw the restrictions against the receipt of freight from New Orleans.

Dr. Tonatre, an eminent and experienced yellow fever physician and a member of the board of experts, said that the history of the epidemics in the last half century proved that all of them waned with the first cold of October, disappearing almost entirely in November. He cited a number of instances where fever broke out in August, September and October, only to be quickly stamped out by the frost before it had assumed the proportions of an epidemic.

Twelve new cases were reported Tuesday at Edwards, Miss., and two at Mobile, Ala.

Rigid Regulations for Trains.

Jackson, Miss.—A special train came here from Meridian bearing Judge J. W. Fewell, representing the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad Company, Governor McLaurin and others. The train stopped at Farish Bridge, where Drs. Hunter, Todd and McLean, Mayor Wharton, Chief of Police Ewing and Aldermen Todd, Manship and Lemon were waiting for a general conference on the subject of opening communication. Governor McLaurin was chairman.

It was agreed that all trains shall take no passengers for local stations. Trains are not to stop between Jackson and Vicksburg, except at quarantine stations. The police will inspect baggage and mails. No passengers are to be taken for Jackson. The speed of trains is not to be less than twenty miles an hour through this city. Freight trains are not to carry passengers. Their crews are to inspect trains before reaching Jackson and to put off tramps or other persons who are riding unauthorized.

Freight for Jackson is to be put off at quarantine stations, whether coming east or west. No freight from infected places will be allowed and cotton is not to be moved. All coaches are to be locked and passengers kept off the platforms for five miles on each side of the city.

A "Suspect" in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—William Trift, aged thirty years, who was employed on the government tugboat Alpha, from Cairo, Ill., was taken to the Marine Hospital as a yellow fever suspect. The Alpha has been taking yellow fever refugees to Cairo.

Dr. Max Starkloff, president of the St. Louis board of health, said he did not consider the case one of yellow fever, but would take all necessary precautions to isolate the patient.

Secretary Paul Paquin, of the State board of health, has received information that two cases supposed to be yellow fever have developed on a dredge boat at Point Pleasant, Mo., below Cairo. It is not certain that the patients have yellow fever, but the Marine Hospital surgeons are proceeding on the assumption that they have the disease. Dr. Paquin sent the following telegram to Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital service:

"What facilities has the marine hospital service to deal with yellow fever in St. Louis? Do you recommend any action by the Missouri board of health to co-operate with your efforts? Do you think the present regulations will prevent the further spread of yellow fever?"

Surgeon-General Wyman replied as follows: "Recommend same course in St. Louis as was taken in 1878. Suggest that you look after Point Pleasant, Mo., with reference to dredge boats there. Acting Assistant Surgeon Guiteras has left Cairo for Point Pleasant to investigate and take immediate measures. You should assist him."

There was much indignation at the health department over a report from Chicago that there were ten cases of the fever in St. Louis. Dr. Starkloff, who received a long-distance inquiry from Chicago about it, said there was no foundation for such a rumor.

TWO TRAINS CRASHED.

Serious Accident Near the Union Station in St. Louis.

A collision occurred near the Union Station between the outgoing Wabash passenger train and an incoming St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado passenger train.

The Wabash was just entering a switch from the main track when the Colorado train, which had the right of way, came rushing along at 30 miles an hour.

The engineer of the latter train, seeing an accident was imminent, shut off steam and applied the airbrakes, but they failed to work, and the next moment the Wabash engine was thrown from the track, overturned and partly demolished. Conductor Charles Williams received serious injuries. The three others hurt suffered bruising and shaking up.

French journals record the death, at the age of 85 years, of the well-known painter, Lecoq De Boisabudran, who, in his later days, officiated as directeur de l'Ecole de Dessin des Arts Decoratifs, and apart from the distinguished positions his works obtained in the salons, was a much beloved eacher.

It is said in Germany that Queen Victoria contemplates visiting Emperor William in Germany.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

William J. Yerker, of Kennett Square, died about noon, the result of being gored by a bull. Mr. Yerker went to the pasture about 6 o'clock and remaining longer than usual some of the family went to look for him.

They found the bull standing over his prostrate form, and it required several men to drive off the beast. He was unconscious when found, had a bad gore in the groin and several ribs broken.

Lewis Rogers, of Catasauqua, 9 years of age, was playing with a number of companions on an ore bank, when an engine came along and young Rodgers tried to run across the track ahead of it. He was struck, run over and literally cut to pieces.

Frank Rowe, of Mt. Carmel, was killed at Reliance Mine by the explosion of a keg of blasting powder, which was ignited by a spark from his naked light. As Rowe was standing directly over the keg he received the full force of the explosion.

The mutilated remains of Patrick Dougherty, of Chester, were found near Third and Hinkson streets, were he had been run over and instantly killed by a Philadelphia & Reading Railroad train. He was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

At Shenandoah City Colliery, Peter Poff and his son, Joseph, were caught in an explosion. The son tried to escape by making a rush to the gangway and was horribly roasted and will die.

Simon Brennan, age 40 years, was killed on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad at Olyphant.

The freight house at Rosedale Station was broken into and a quantity of merchandise carried off by the thieves.

While driving an unmanageable cow along the road, at Laporte, Warren May ran into a fence and was impaled by a picket. He is in a critical condition.

Berks County farmers have been startled recently by receiving letters from the Department of Internal Affairs requesting them to pay the balance due on the purchase price of their land in accordance with an act of May 26, 1897. Some claims extend back to 1733. There are nearly 80,000 acres on which part of the purchase money is said to be owing. The amounts charged aggregate $50,000. The purchase of this land began in 1730 from the heirs of William Penn and ended about 1800.

Jacob F. Wall, the proprietor of a hotel in Phoenixville, was given a hearing in West Chester, charged with throwing Mrs. Sutcliffe, of the Salvation Army, out of his barroom. The prosecution was instituted by Captain Sutcliffe, husband of the woman, who testified that his wife had gone into the hotel to sell the "War Cry."

The testimony of Burgess Bitting and a number of other witnesses examined showed that Mr. Wall did not use any violence in ejecting the woman, and Magistrate Rupert dismissed the case.

Failing to end his life by cutting his throat, Thomas J. Dasher, of Columbia, stabbed himself over the heart, but will recover. He is probably insane.

While William Bechtel and his son, Henry, aged 15, were driving an ice wagon drawn by mules near the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Reading, the mules became frightened by the shriek of a locomotive whistle and dashed upon the track in the path of an oncoming train.

The locomotive struck the wagon, killed one of the mules and cut the wagon in two, carrying the wreck for some distance. The boy was jerked out of the wagon and fell between the mules. He remained perfectly still and appeared dead, but proved to be unhurt, as was also Mr. Bechtel.

Franklin Berger, 37 years of age, of Landingville, attempted suicide by shooting. He fired three shots from his revolver, two of which lodged in his left arm. The other missed its mark. His condition is not serious.

A charter has been issued to the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern Railroad Company, the line of which will be sixty miles long. It will connect at Johnstown with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, thence running eastward to Ebensburg, thence to Philipsburg, connecting with the Beech Creek Railroad, with the right to construct branches to coal mines or to other railroads. The capital is $1,500,000, and the incorporators are all Philadelphians: Samuel P. Langdon, G. T. Simonton, S. B. McDowell, Joseph A. Baker, R. S. Reed, Lewis G. Dutton, C. F. Camp, M. W. Enyeart and John H. Shrite. The president is Samuel P. Langdon.

Mrs. W. B. Duggan, agent for the Board of Associated Charities, and the secretary for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Aged Persons, of Scranton, received her commission from Governor Hastings as a State police officer and took the oath of office. She is the first woman in Pennsylvania to receive such a commission.

The Nadig Bros., of Allentown, recently constructed a horseless carriage. The vehicle was taken on a trial trip. Everything proceeded well for a time, when suddenly the gasoline tank burst with terrific report. Both men were thrown out of the carriage, and the flaming oil was scattered in all directions. Fortunately the young men were not injured. The explosion set fire to the carriage.

Mrs. Wm. H. Barrick, wife of the well-known brickmaker of Huntingdon, lay down with her husband to take a nap. When Mr. Barrick awoke he found his wife cold in death. Worrying over the recent death of her 10-year-old boy she had been accustomed to take chlorate to induce sleep, and took an overdose of the drug.

Thomas Padden, of Midvalley, was assaulted at Centralia by several toughs, and had his skull fractured and shoulder dislocated. The assault was made because Padden had testified that his assailants had stolen several kegs of beer from a Lehigh Valley freight car. Mr. Padden refuses to divulge the names of the toughs, as he fears they would kill him at the first opportunity.

Michael Brunner and Jeremiah Reagan were caught by a fall of coal in the Burnside mine, Fremont, the former being fatally and the latter seriously hurt.

The American Steel Casting Company, Sharon, will soon begin the erection of an addition which will double the capacity of the plant and employ twice the number of hands, 400 in all.

BUTCHERING CHRISTIANS.

A Chinese Mob Beat Three Travelers to Death.

A Chouping (China) missionary correspondent writes:—

"The rumors about foreigners and Christians kidnapping children are still being circulated. Last week three travelers passing through a village were set upon and beaten to death and buried by the excited mob.

"Another man living just outside the city was accused of kidnapping and so frightened by the threats that he lost his reason. Several Christians have been beaten and attacks have been made upon some of our chapels."

MANGLED IN A MINE.

Three Coal Diggers Dead and Six Imprisoned.

NO HOPE FOR THE MEN.

Caught in an Underground Furnace—Thirteen Wounded Workers Brought to the Surface, All of Whom Are Terribly Injured—Efforts to Save the Property.

A special dispatch from Marion, Ill., says:—An explosion terrible in its effects occurred in the Williamson County Coal Company's mine four miles north of here. Fifteen wounded miners, two of whom have since died, have been rescued from the smoke and flames, while one was found dead when the rescuing party went down the shaft.

Several of the wounded are so severely crushed and otherwise hurt that they will die.

There are said to be five or six miners still imprisoned in the mine, but they cannot be reached. These men no doubt are dead before this time, as there is no means of escape for them, the mine not having been provided with the usual escapement shaft.

Most of the men killed and wounded are Russians and Italians, and it is impossible to get their names. The force of the explosion was tremendous, as it blew one of the mine mules over 200 yards along the main entrance and into the big dump at the bottom of the shaft, which is 180 feet deep.

The cages were run up and down the shaft as fast as the engines could force them for the purpose of confining the flames in the entries and preventing them from spreading up the shaft and setting fire to timbers and buildings at the mouth of the pit. The explosion was no doubt caused by natural gas, of which there is a good deal in this mine, taking fire from the miner's lamps when they descended as they started for work in the morning.

Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, has been invited to be a special guest at the Festival of the Mountain and Plain, soon to be held in Denver. Washakie is now 94 years old, and for two generations he has ruled the Shoshones. Gradually and willingly he has given away before the white man's law, but his will is still paramount in his tribe. Washakie has always been a friend of the white man.

Miss Susan Horner's book on Greek vases will be published this fall. It will give a history of the manufacture of vases, and will contain illustrations of the most celebrated works of art in that line found in the Louvre and British Museum. Miss Horner won fame by her book, "Walks in Florence."

Mrs. George W. Conarrae, of Philadelphia, a summer resident of Ogonquitt, Me., has given the village a public library, handsomely housed and endowed, as a memorial to her husband, who died in Ogenquitt a year ago.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	5 75
High Grade Extra			5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	90		90⅜
CORN—No. 2 White	37		37⅓
Oats—Southern & Penn	25		25⅓
RYE—No. 2	52½		53
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 00		5 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	90
No. 2			65
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			75
Moist			65
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9¼	@	10¼
City Cows	8¼		9½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	65	@	70
Sweets	1 25		1 35
ONIONS	55		60
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	7	@	7¾
Clear ribsides	7		7¾
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			6¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	21	@	22
Under Fine	20		21
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	10	@	10¼
N. Y. Flats	10⅜		10⅝
Skim Cheese	5		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	16	@	16½
North Carolina	15		15½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	10	@	10½
Ducks, per lb	9		9½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	97⅝		97⅞
RYE—Western	52		53
CORN—No. 2	34		34⅝
OATS—No. 3	24½		25
BUTTER—State	11		18½
EGGS—State	16½		19
CHEESE—State	9¼		9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94⅝		95
CORN—No. 3	35		35½
OATS—No. 2	27		27½
BUTTER—State	18		21
EGGS—Penna ft	17		18

HAPPY TIMES.

...ethin' like a jingle an' a
... in the air,
...honey's jest a-drippin' from
...hives:
...is are lookin' frosty with the
...hite that blossoms there,
the corn crap's jest the biggest
of our lives!

Summer's a-goin'—
Needn't beat the drums;
We're bound to have a showin'
When the fall time comes!

There's somethin' like a jingle an' a
tingle everywhere,
An' the blue smoke has a meanin'
as it curls;
They're tunin' of the fiddle, an'
there's music in the air,
An' we'll soon be swinging corners
with the girls!

Summer's a-goin'—
Needn't beat the drums;
We're bound to have a showin'
When the fall time comes!

—F. S. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

"ONLY PAULINE."

BY ETTA J. WEBB.

The day was a cheerless one even for November. Perhaps it was for that very reason that the shabby little sitting-room looked so cosy. There was a bright wood fire in the grate diffusing a genial warmth and light. Katherine loved warmth and light, she loved roses, too; not the sweet, wan, fragile kind that overran the old garden in summer, but heavy, rich-scented crimson roses, such as Jack Donelson sent in great handfuls daily. There was a bowl of them now on the piano, making a blot of vivid color against the sombre background.

But it was not Katherine who stood on the hearth rug with fingers interlaced staring moodily into the fire. It was "only" Pauline. The warm glow lent a faint color to her olive cheeks and brought out a certain lustre in her hair that was not there excepting in a strong light. Too, it revealed a lurking bitterness about her mouth and in her eyes. Pauline's thoughts were not pleasant ones. She was feeling at odds with herself and all the world—that disagreeably antagonistic feeling that sets one's moral teeth so sharply on edge.

"Only Pauline!" Long ago—so long ago that it seemed to her sometimes as if it could never have been otherwise—she had become reconciled to the fact that Katherine and Katherine's wishes must always receive first consideration. But then Katherine was so beautiful that the best of everything seemed hers by right. It was not hard to yield to her as to a plainer person or one less charming. Beside, Pauline was not beautiful. Indeed, no one had ever gone so far as to call her good looking. Viewed in the light of Katherine's exceeding loveliness, she was plain even to insignificance. Pretty, vain Mrs. Ward had never been quite able to understand why her two daughters were so unlike.

"Katherine is all Morton," she was wont to say, "but Pauline——"

The sigh and deprecating little shrug were more effective than any mere words could have been in the completion of her meaning.

Pauline had heard the above remark times without number, and had given little heed. But when, one day, her mother made it in the presence of Wilton Eliot, she felt a sudden rush of rebellious feeling that brought tears to her eyes and a choking sensation into her throat. Did it need that to make him fully conscious of her unattractiveness? Surely he could see it without. For the first time in her young life the girl felt that she had not been treated fairly by her mother and Katherine.

It was the thought of this, and not the sunless, chill November day that gave to her face its touch of gloom. So absorbed in reflection was she that she did not hear when the door behind her opened softly and some one came into the room.

"Pauline!"

She turned to confront the slight, boyish-looking young fellow who had just pronounced her name.

"Oh, it's you, Jack!" she said, smiling a little. "I did not hear you come in."

"Your mother said I should find you here. What a nice fire!" He came and stood before her on the hearth rug. "Katherine—is she not at home?" he asked, unhesitatingly.

"No, she has gone to make some calls with Mrs. Westford."

He drew a deep, quivering breath, at which the girl looked sharply up at him.

"I'm afraid you think I'm not very hospitable, Jack. Won't you have a chair?"

"No, thank you. I can't stay long enough for that. Katherine promised to go driving with me this afternoon, but I suppose she forgot," he added, bitterly.

"I suppose so," Pauline answered, slowly.

Her eyes fell beneath his questioning gaze.

"Pauline, tell me!" he cried out suddenly. "Does that man still come here?"

"Do you mean Mr. Eliot? Yes, he still comes here."

A quiver swept his face.

"Will she—do you think—oh, Pauline, is she likely to marry him?"

The girl's hand, hanging among the folds of her gown, was clinched until the knuckles stood out whitely.

"How can I tell?" she answered wearily. "You ought to know Katherine well enough by this time to understand that she will do exactly as she pleases."

"But if she pleases to marry him! I could not bear it—oh, I could not bear it!"

The anguish in the young voice stirred Pauline strangely. She turned and laid her hands upon his shoulders.

"Oh, yes, you could," she said. "It would be hard, but you could."

"Do you think to comfort me by telling me that?" he said, bitterly. "You are very good, Pauline, but you don't understand these things.

He drew her hands from his shoulders and clasped them tightly together.

"No, I suppose I don't—as you understand them," she said, with a touch of sarcasm.

He looked at her in surprise.

"Why, I believe you are out of spirits, too, Pauline! Can it be the weather, do you think?"

"Oh, it must be. The weather is always to blame for everything, isn't it?"

"I think a drive would do us both good. Won't you take pity on me since Katherine has left me in the lurch?"

At any other time Pauline would have been only too glad to enjoy the delightful privilege of a drive behind Jack's handsome bays, but to-day she felt that even in so slight a thing as this she could not bear voluntarily to make herself second to Katherine.

"Thank you, Jack," she answered, gently. "But I'm afraid I'm too dull to make an agreeable companion. I think I'll practise for an hour or so, and see if I can't get into a more comfortable state of mind."

"Well, I won't urge you, Pauline. How dark it has grown within the last hour! There isn't an inch of blue sky to be seen anywhere," he added, glancing from the window as he turned to go.

Pauline accompanied him as far as the door, then came back and seated herself at the piano. She was still there, running over scales with feverish velocity when Katherine came in, flushed and a little tired from walking.

"For goodness' sake, Pauline, do stop that dreadful banging! It is enough to drive one wild! I wonder mamma has patience to endure it," she exclaimed, fretfully.

She went over to the fire, and sinking into a low chair began impatiently to remove her long gloves. Pauline left the piano at once, and came and stood beside her sister.

"Did you not have a pleasant time, Katherine?" she asked.

"No—yes! Has any one been in this afternoon?"

"Jack has."

"Oh, Jack!" Katherine said a little contemptuously. "Any one else?"

"No one."

"Hasn't Mr. Eliot——"

"Why can't you understand, Katherine," Pauline interrupted, sharply, "that 'no one' includes Mr. Eliot the same as every one else?"

Katherine looked up at her tall, young sister, half startled. Pauline was not wont to speak thus to her.

"I think, Katherine," Pauline went swiftly on, "that you ought to feel ashamed to treat Jack Donelson as you do. He is entitled to a little consideration, at least, and when you promise to drive with him of an afternoon and then go deliberately off without a word to make some unnecessary calls, it is not considerate, to say nothing of its being downright rude."

A slow angry flush rose in Katherine's beautiful face.

"Dear me, Pauline," she cried, scornfully, "you are really quite dramatic! Would you mind saying that again a little more slowly? I'm afraid I did not fully understand it."

It was Pauline's turn to blush.

"Be as scornful as you please, Katherine," she said, "but it's true, and you know perfectly well that if it wasn't for Wilton Eliot's money you would never give him a second thought. Why, even Jack would be preferable in that case."

With that she went swiftly out of the room, too angry to trust herself farther with words.

The atmosphere of the house seemed to stifle her. She felt that she must get into the open air. To think, with Pauline was to act always. Five minutes later found her walking rapidly in the direction of the river. It was a dark, swollen flood that crept along between the shelving banks on either side. By-and-by, when the ice had formed on its surface, it would be the scene of many a gay skating frolic. But now, as Pauline stood beside it, watching absently a few fluttering snowflakes fall one by one into the sluggish current, the river seemed to typify her own dark mood.

A step sounded behind her, and she turned to meet the grave, questioning gaze with which Wilton Eliot was regarding her.

"Miss Ward," he began.

"Only Pauline," she corrected, smiling a little bitterly.

"I beg your pardon for having startled you, but I was taking the short cut to the station, and seeing you in the distance, I thought I would stop and say good-by."

"Are you going away then?" Pauline asked in surprise.

"Yes. I find my affairs have been getting into some confusion through my absence or my neglect, and demand my immediate attention. It may be many months before I am in Sterling again."

He scanned her face eagerly.

"I am sure—we all shall miss you," she said, trying to make the words contain the proper amount of polite regret and feeling that she had failed miserably.

"All!" he said. "You?"

"I, of course, Mr. Eliot."

Pauline was getting more and more uncomfortable every instant under that keen gaze. She wished he would go away, and yet——

"But you avoid me on every possible occasion. I never see you when I call. What can I have done, Miss Pauline, to merit your disapproval?"

"You have done nothing, and indeed, Mr. Eliot, I do not avoid you," Pauline said, very earnestly.

"Then it must have been my fancy. Since you have nothing against me, Miss Pauline, you will surely shake hands with me and wish me good luck at the end of my journey?"

He held out his hand, and Pauline could not choose but put hers into it.

Far down the river a trailing line of smoke marked the approach of the train.

"You'll have to hurry," she exclaimed.

"How anxious you are to be rid of me. Well, I shall come again, remember, little Pauline." He looked down into her face with a curious smile. "And now, good-by."

He lifted her hand to his lips, then dropped it and hurried away.

Katherine wondered not a little at her sister's subdued and preoccupied manner that evening. She wondered, too, that Wilton Eliot should have gone away without so much as bidding her good-by, for Pauline had given a matter-of-fact account of her chance meeting with him by the river. But she had no mind to make herself unhappy over it, especally as she had just received a letter from the aunt whose namesake she was which enclosed a generous check and the request to use it in the replenishing of her wardrobe. Katherine's elasticity of temperament was one of the most delightful facts about her.

A week later Sterling, the social portion of it, at least, was startled by the news that Wilton Eliot had lost all his fortune through an unwise speculation. It was Mrs. Westford who brought the news to the Wards. Pauline, who had been for a walk, came in to find her mother and Katherine still in the first bewilderment of their surprise.

"Oh, Pauline, what do you think has happened to Mr. Eliot?" was the exclamation that greeted her as she entered the parlor.

Pauline turned perfectly white, but managed to control herself sufficiently to ask—

"What has happened to him, mamma?"

"He has lost all his money. Did you ever hear of anything so dreadful?" and Mrs. Ward drew a little fluttering sigh of sympathy and condolence. Her relief was so genuine that Pauline felt she must either cry or laugh outright. She chose the latter alternative as being the safest.

"Oh, is that all?" she said.

"Why, you ridiculous child!" screamed Katherine. "What more did you expect? For my part, I can't possibly imagine a worse disaster to befall a man like Wilton Eliot."

"I can—several," said Pauline, who had grown suddenly grave.

"What?" demanded Katherine.

But her sister slipped out of the room without replying.

For several days thereafter Wilton Eliot's misfortune was the theme of conversation in the Ward household—with Katherine and her mother, that is, for Pauline made no mention of the affair and did not care to hear it discussed.

Then the nine days' wonder ceased to be a wonder, and Wilton Eliot dropped out of the minds of everybody apparently.

So a few months glided by. One morning Pauline had been sitting at the piano a long time, playing mechanically, for her thoughts were not on the music before her. Suddenly her hands fell from the keys into her lap and a tear rolled down her cheek, splashing upon her blue gown. At that moment two hands were laid upon her shoulders, and Jack Donelson's voice, vibrating with happiness, sounded in her ear.

"Pauline—Pauline, guess what Katherine has just been saying to me! Katherine, my Katherine now, for she has promised at last to be my wife."

Pauline sprang up with a little joyful cry.

"Oh, Jack, has she really? Oh, I am so glad! Dear, dear Jack, you cannot know how glad I am!"

"Oh, yes, I can," the young fellow said, laughing and coloring, "for I am so glad myself." Then for the first time he noticed Pauline's tear-wet lashes. "Not crying, Pauline—surely not crying?"

Pauline laughed nervously.

"I don't know but I shall—for joy. Let me go, Jack; I want to find Katherine."

And she rushed out of the room in search of her sister.

Katherine was in the parlor, gazing abstractedly out of the window at the snow-filled street. She turned about as Pauline entered.

"Oh, Katherine, Jack has just told me! He is so happy. Are you?" Pauline threw her arms about her sister, and looked affectionately into her face.

"Of course I am, silly pate! Jack is a dear boy, and with money enough to make one very comfortable. After all, that is the chief consideration."

Pauline's arms fell heavily to her sides.

"O Katherine!" she said.

"There, you needn't look so woebegone. Of course I'm fond of Jack, and I do not doubt we shall make a most devoted couple." And Katherine bent with a softened look in her beautiful eyes to kiss the grave young face.

So it had all come about as Pauline once thought it never could. Jack's happiness—I will not say Katherine's—revealed to her the sad longing of her own heart. Whether Wilton Eliot loved her or not she loved him with all the strength of her nature. As the winter wore into spring she wondered vaguely if his promise to come again would ever be fulfilled, or if in the great crisis through which he had passed he had lost all thought of it—and her. She was glad that the preparations for Katherine's wedding in June took so much of her time, and worked feverishly until even Katherine was compelled to bid her take a rest lest she fall ill. And then came the first sweet month of spring—March, not cold and stormy as was its wont, but warm and bright.

Daily Pauline stole away to walk by the river, where the brown sedge grasses were changing to palest green, and there one sunny morning Wilton Eliot found her.

"You see I have not forgotten my promise," he said, as he took both her hands in his, and looked anxiously down into her suddenly pale face "What! Not a word of welcome for me? Only tears? Why, Pauline—Pauline!"

Nevertheless he understood her silence better than words. Presently, when he had soothed her into something like composure, he asked—

"Shall you mind marrying a poor man, dear? I am rich no longer except as being rich in your love. Tell me, Pauline!"

"Shall I mind?" she said, "I who have been used to being poor all my life?" Then she laughed her bright, sweet laugh. "It is you who ought to mind marrying so insignificant a person as myself, Mr. Eliot, for to the end of the chapter I shall be "only Pauline."—Waverley Magazine.

Odd Whim of a Rich Man.

The type of American citizen who wears his best clothes on Sunday reaches a sublime height in Z. W. Davis, who lives in a cottage six days in the week and in a palace on Sunday.

Mr. Davis is president of the Standard Lighting Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, is interested in the manufacture of bicycles and in many other enterprises.

For many years he has passed his Sundays in Canton, the handsome and opulant capital of Ohio. The other six days of the week he has spent attending to his business in Cleveland, the busy metropolis of the State.

On his six working days Mr. Davis lives in a one-story cottage at No. 24 Morse avenue, Cleveland. It is about as simple and inexpensive as a house can be consistent with comfort. The owner does not stay very long in it, for he is a very hard worker, and his day is chiefly spent in the business centre of the city.

The Sunday palace in Canton has just been completed. It cost $80,000 and contains every luxury and comfort proper to a modern American house and some unusual ones. It is really one of the finest houses in Canton, which is a city of handsome and comfortable dwelling places.

The house is built of stone, with a Spanish tile roof. The lookout on the roof is 140 feet above the Canton public square.

On the third floor is a small theatre finished in the finest mahogany. Here concerts and amateur dramatic performances, of which Mr. Davis is very fond, are given.

The eaves of the house are fitted with electric wires, to which scores of incandescent lamps can be attached. Mr. Davis has a habit of spending Fourth of July, Lincoln's Birthday and other national holidays at his Canton palace. Then the electric lights are turned on, the band plays and all Cantonites are delighted to know that their wealthy and industrious citizen is taking a day off in addition to his Sundays.

Mr. Davis is a type rare in any country but this. Six days a week he passes in fierce and unremitting toil, interrupted only by quick lunches and brief periods of sleep in a house just large enough for human habitation. One day a week he lives in the palace. —San Francisco Examiner.

As to Surf-Bathing.

Among the lamentable incidents, or accidents, of the late summer which recur with the regularity of the solar seasons is the record of death by drowning at our seaside resorts. So long as the virtue and pleasure of our surf-bathing are universally recognized, so long will careless and ignorant persons enter the surf and furnish a certain number of tragedies in defiance of the watchfulness of expert beachmen and the safeguards which the law provides in defence of human life.

There is a popular belief that the dreadful undertow is responsible for a majority of those catastrophes. No doubt it is responsible for many of them. But it is reasonable to believe that a very large number of deaths—especially in those cases where no cry for help is heard—are due to another cause. Many persons who are "full-blooded" enter the surf forgetful or careless of that habit of first wetting the head, in which the boy is so apt to be wiser than the man. Plunging the heated lower body into the cold water, the shock sends the blood rushing to the head, and apoplexy or something very like it results, inducing unconsciousness—or at least helplessness—and death by drowning.

The undertow is a dangerous force on the strand. But it is probable that there would be fewer cases of fatal undertow if there were more cases of thoroughly wetting the head before immersing the body.—New York Mail and Express.

Spreading Imperialism in France.

Imperialism is to be spread in Paris by the new Petit Chapeau Club by social means. The club will give next winter banquets, balls in the costume of the first and of the second empires, and exhibitions of relics of Napoleon I and of the Prince Imperial.

COMPRESSED FOODS.

The Necessities of Life in Alaska Have Increased the Demand.

The necessities of life in Alaska gold fields has already begun to express itself in trade relations. From every traveler to that inhospitable land, there is a demand for compressed foods. Transportation is exceedingly difficult and expensive, and the saving of every pound of weight in things carried over glaciers and mountain passes through snowbanks and rocky paths, is almost equal to a pound of gold dust. The manufacturer and scientist cook are, therefore, studying how to compress various kinds of food with a view of utilizing this special demand from the far north.

If they succeed it wil please the miners, and it will also please other classes in the community—yachting parties, camping-out parties, soldiers at the State camps, and above all those luckless housekeepers who live in flats, and for years wanted everything of the nature of food put up in the smallest possible limits. Something has been done in this field, both at home and abroad.

The Germans compress cabbage until it is nearly as hard as a bale of compressed hay. Potatoes have been desiccated and compressed in France until they filled only one-quarter of the space they required in their normal condition. The beef extracts are another illustration of what can be done, especially those which have been condensed in the form of a tough and glue-like solid.

In the north they compress animal foods by mixing meat cut up with lard or suet, and with this mixture fill large skins or tins. It is known as pemmican, and is a valued treasure to every northern explorer. The Japanese are very skilful in drying and condensing clams, oysters, fish, the meat of crabs and lobsters.

The large Japanese clam, which is six to eight inches long, two deep and three to four wide, is reduced to what resembles a piece of wood three by two by three-quarters of an inch, practically one-tenth of the original size.

The same thing probably could be done with most of our vegetables. The tomato, for example, is nearly 90 per cent. water. Were it desiccated properly, ten cans of that healthful food could be put into one.

Professor Ellen Richards, in her interesting lecture, has shown a large amount of water which abounds in most meats, fishes, vegetables and fruits, and has suggested that this might be removed with commercial advantage in many cases.—New York Mail and Express.

Crushed By a Python.

"Senor! senor!" cried Diego, between a sob and a shout, "culebra!"

Snakes were common enough in the neighborhood, I knew, but luckily fatalities seldom happen. It was clear, however, from the man's agitation that something dreadful had taken place. Mr. Lesley took down his gun, and we joined the terrified mozo, who at once led the way back to his hut.

"I was asleep senores," he panted as he ran, "with my wife and little ones. Suddenly I awoke. Something, a rustling, a whisper, aroused me. So dark it was in the hut that I saw nothing—but I listened. Again I heard it. 'Por la Santa Virgen, salvame!'—Ay de mi, senores! it was my wife, who lay on my bed of stretched hides near the window. 'Mariquita!' I cried. 'Speak to me!' There was no answer, but a horrid hissing. Then I smelled the creature's fetid breath, and knew my poor Mariquita was in the coils of a constrictor!

"Senores," he went on, in a voice broken by emotion, "I had no gun, and my machete I had dropped in the forest. So I ran to you for aid. We shall be too late, I fear; but there is vengeance, and she, querida mia, my lost one, shall be saved from that horrid grave"—

"And the children?" cried Lesley, breathlessly.

"I carried both from the hut."

It is scarcely necessary to say that we ran as fast as the uneven, narrow forest path and the mist would allow us to do. The distance was not great. Diego's hut stood on our side of his master's plantation, a long way from that gentleman's bungalow. Emerging from the forest, we rushed across the clearing. With his gun at the ready, Lesley entered first. He had outstripped both Diego and me. I heard two shots. Lesley met us at the door.

"I've killed the brute," he said; "blown its head off; but I'm afraid its all over with the poor woman."

It was not, however. Diego's wife still breathed. But she was fearfully crushed, and she never recovered. I refrain from describing the spectacle upon which I gazed when I entered. Fortunately such scenes are rare. The boa, or python, measured fifteen feet in length, and was as thick as a man's thigh.—Chamber's Journal.

Tactics of a Rich Man.

"There may be some instances, though I do not now remember any, where a man ever amassed great wealth by his own personal efforts, but my experience has been when men have secured great riches it is because they have been fortunate in combining the efforts of others in their interests and thus increasing their possessions," explained a prominent and very wealthy man to a Star reporter. "I can speak better of my own case than any other, and it fully illustrates my idea. I started out in life as a professional man, but only did fairly well at my profession. I then satisfied myself I could do better in a financial way by engaging others and putting them at work to my profit. My start was in merchandizing in the western country. I did all the buying and employed others to do the selling. Some I kept in the store. Others I put on the road drumming up trade. When I got the business in pretty good shape I employed one of my best clerks as a manager, though I kept my eye on the business. As soon as I found that the business was running along well I started into other enterprises, using the same tactics. In one thing and another in ten or fifteen years I had a dozen different business enterprises in running operation. I managed to get a litle profit on each one that I employed, and after a while I had hundreds working for me. The profit from each one was small, but when it was combined it counted up. I have dealt very extensively in land and timber speculations, and was always content to sell out when I could do so at a profit. Of course, I employed middlemen to sell the properties, and I never worried about how much they made, provided I came out of the transaction at an advance of the price paid. I always believed in the highest wages for those I employed, and as I often told them, I would just as gladly pay them $5 per day as five shillings, provided I made something by the employment of them. Of course, there has to be business judgment used in keeping a number of enterprises going, and making them pay their expenses and a profit. I am willing to admit that all my success has been in getting others to work for me. They made the money for me."—Washington Star.

Bower Birds.

The pretty little arbors built by the bower birds of Australia look as though they were the work of woodland fairies. They are handsomely made, the walls are strongly formed of twigs and small branches woven together in such a manner as to bring the ends nicely in contact at the top, and the whole structure is covered with a layer of beautiful grasses, stones being used by the little builders to keep parts securely fastened in their proper places. These strange little playhouses, for such they are, are elegantly ornamented inside and out with various kinds of shells, pretty shining pebbles, gay scraps, little bones and skulls of smaller animals, bleached white, and the green, scarlet and gold of the feathers of parrots and parroquets. Indeed, so well do the natives know the love the bower birds have for brilliant and polished objects that should they lose anything of the kind, they at once try to find the bower that has been beautified at the expense of their property. The lady bird often flies miles to find pretty little bits of glitter or bright color. They frequently change the ornaments, rejecting anything not suited to their taste. To these bowers the birds resort to enjoy themselves, as in a ballroom, bowing and dancing and turning about, playfully chasing each other up and down their gay arbor in an untiring whirl of sportive delight.

Shipping Frozen Milk.

Farmers and diarymen in New Jersey may experience a new form of competition from long distances in the sale of milk in the near-by cities, says the Newark Advertiser, by a process now in successful use by the milk dealers in Denmark and Sweden. The milk is collected at a central station from farms within a centain radius. It is then Pasteurized and frozen. The blocks of frozen milk are placed in stout wooden casks holding about double the volume of the blocks, and the extra place is filled with sterilized milk, after which the casks are hermetically sealed. The milk is thus safely transported as far as England, and it is preserved for about twenty days. By this process milk from the middle West can be set down in New York in as good condition as milk fresh from Essex county.

Opal Industry in Australia.

The White Cliffs opal-fields in New South Wales has made very satisfactory progress during the past twelve months. The stability of the field has been fully proved by the steady increase in the population since its opening. The principal gem merchants in Europe have now agents on the field for the purchase of opal, which is a great convenience to the miners. At the present time there are 400 miners on the field, and all the claims are being fully worked. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete returns from the men, but, from information obtained from the buyers, the value of the output for the year was estimated at £25,000.

Why Old Clocks Have IIII.

Now every one who looks at the dial of a clock knows that the four I's which are in place of the usual IV. to designate the number 4 are there because of the obstinacy of Charles V. of France. When Henry Vick carried to the king the first accurate clock, the king said to him that IV. was wrong and should be changed to IIII. Vick said: "You are wrong, your majesty." Whereat the king thundered out: "I am never wrong. Take it away and correct the mistake." From that time to this day the four I's have stood at the mark of the fourth hour.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Kaiser Opens Churches on Week Days.

Emperor William has begun at Berlin an excellent practice, namely, that of keeping the Lutheran churches of the metropolis open throughout the day on week-days. Until now only the Catholic churches have been left thus open to stray worshipers on week days, and the extension of the custom to the Protestant edifices of an analogous character is giving widespread satisfaction, affording, as it does, to the people opportunities for quiet meditation and private worship.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 30

IT is queer that with all the re-unions held this summer, of all sorts, there is so much dis-union in parties, churches, associations and individuals.

Reports from all the tobacco growing districts in Clinton county have been obtained, showing that the crop this year is the largest ever grown in Clinton county.

AN X ray machine has now been invented with powers so great that you can plainly see all through the body of a man. That will prove rough on hypocrits.

The kidnappers of little John Conway, at Albany, have been sentenced by the court to 14 years and 4 months' imprisonment at hard labor. This is almost the full extent of the law, which is not too severe for men who commit such a wanton crime.

Benjamin Douglas, an old millionaire of Santa Barbara, Cal., has married his cook and thereby stirred the fashionable society of the seaside resort. No doubt if Cook were to cook down a score of the fashionable feminines into one he wouldn't have one fit to cook a broth or bake a loaf of bread, hence he married wisely.

State Chairman Garman is very much encouraged by the reports he is receiving from different parts of the state. There is hardly a day that he does not find in his mail letters from staunch Democrats, some prominent in party councils, others of the most humble party workers, assuring him that he has the confidence and loyal support of every good Democrat.

AN official statement issued by the Spanish Government shows that it sent to Cuba, during the 18 months from Nov., 1895, to May, 1897, no less than 187,999 officers and soldiers, of whom 40 were Generals; 212,542 guns, 91 cannon, 12 mitraillouses, cartridges by the million, powder by the hundred kilograms, and shells by the thousand. And yet there is no war in Cuba and Weyler is merely making some trivial efforts to put down an insignificant rebellion.

The Republican papers are just now crediting McKinley with great heroism because he jumped from his carriage on the team becoming unruly on account of a break about the harness that caused one of the horses to fall. Such incidents of "heroism" are very common.

But, three weeks before, William J. Bryan was in a railroad wreck where many were killed and injured, Mr. Bryan escaping. He was among the first to pull off his coat and assist in removing the injured until the last one was cared for. Many of the Republican organs sneered at Mr. Bryan for his act of true heroism.

Pennsylvania has the worst system of election laws that ever existed in a free community, asserts the Record. Cunning itself could not have devised a series of laws better calculated to obstruct the nomination and election of independent candidates for office and to facilitate the perpetration of fraud upon the ballot-box. The shame of it is that this contrivance for baffling and defeating the popular will was framed under the pretense of Electoral Reform. For this system of election laws the people of Pennsylvania are indebted to Machine Misrule; and there will never be free and honest elections in the State until its voters shall smash the Machine which oppresses and despoils them. For this purpose there will never be a more propitious time than is offered in the present year.

The ability to telegraph through space without the use of wires, a subject which has been interesting electricians throughout the world recently, has been satisfactorily demonstrated in Philadelphia recently by Prof. Edwin J. Houston. At the laboratory, where the experiments have been made for weeks past, waves of electric energy have been transmitted from basement to garret without the use of wires, resulting in a repetition in the top story of sounds produced in the cellar.

It is said that these waves of electricity can be sent any desired distance through earth and air, and through any materials except glass and water. The local experimenters have proved that this is a fact by using a parabolic reflector or rough metal, which gathers and directs the waves of electric energy to the desired spot.

THE method of securing bail for the 72 deputies concerned with Sheriff Martin in the killing of the miners in Luzerne county was, to say the least, peculiar. We suppose the coal corporations, at whose instance the deputies were employed, were behind it. At any rate, bail in $6,000 was fixed by the court for each of the deputies and was furnished by a Philadelphia trust and surety company, the aggregate for all the defendants being $438,000. When the bail list is completed it will reach half a million of dollars. The evidence in the preliminary hearing was strong in some respects and variable in character, but there is no getting away from the fact the killing was entirely unnecessary. By the exercise of good judgment, tact and moderation the crowd could have been dispersed without anything more serious than a knockdown or a bloody nose.

IT is given out that "Mark Hanna is rapidly improving as a stump speaker." We see no signs of it. As a vote getter Mark's best hold is not in an appeal to brains, but to the pockets and fears of his hearers. At Marietta, to illustrate how he is improving as a stump orator, he declared: "The silver issue is dead, and the people of Ohio will give it decent burial this fall." If it is dead, what is President McKinley's silver commission doing in Europe? Again he said: "The new tariff bill is the best for the workingman on the statute books." How best, when his wage is going down and cost of living going up? Mark, of course, was discreetly silent about the $17,000,000 deficiency in the first six weeks of the new tariff. Last fall the Republican argument was there could be no return of confidence—no permanent prosperity—until Uncle Sam's income equaled the outgo. If there is a deficit of $17,000,000 in six weeks, how will it be in fifty two weeks.—Pittsburg *Post*.

The election of a Mayor for Greater New York, is the all-absorbing topic in that city and attracting attention all over the country. The Citizens' organization has nominated Seth Low, a Republican but not of the machine order, and boss Platt don't like him. Low's candidacy gives the Republican leaders great uneasiness, and under Senator Platt's dictation they will put Gen. Tracy in nomination for Mayor. With both these gentlemen in the field the Republicans do not expect to carry Greater New York even if the Democrats should not be entirely harmonious.

If Tammany sets up a candidate for Mayor who will be generally acceptable to the Democratic factions, he will be elected. The prospect is for the Democrats uniting, but, should Low and Tracy both run and the Tammany and anti-Tammanyites have their own candidates, then Tammany is sure to win. Altogether it looks like victory for the Democracy at Greater New York's first election.

It is said that George B. McClellan, son of the celebrated general, will be Tammany's candidate for Mayor, and is said to be indorsed by the leaders.

GOLD SHIPMENTS, OF COURSE

Gold shipments from Europe to this country are the most natural thing in the world in the present condition of international trade. It is said that upward of five million of gold is now on its way to Atlantic ports from Europe and to Pacific ports from Australia. It is to pay for American breadstuffs and provisions, of which we are now shipping abroad at the rate of a million of dollars a day. The interest we pay foreigners on American investments, the sums we pay for ocean carriage to foreign ship owners and the tourist expenditures are not sufficient to pay the balance of trade in our favor, and gold must come. It is predicted—but a good deal a matter of guess work—that upward of fifty millions will be shipped to this country in gold to even up the exchanges by liquidating foreign debts incurred in the purchase of American products.

For the eight months of this year ending with August the balance of trade in our favor was $112,000,000. To be sure this was not so large as for the corresponding months of last year, when the balance was $13,000,000; but the falling off is due to the large anticipatory imports to meet the advances in the Dingley tariff rates. With that law in operation in August, the falling off in imports is a striking feature of our foreign trade. The figures are instructive. The balance of trade in our favor in August, 1896, was $19,132,816, while in August, 1897, under the Dingley law it had increased to $40,953,753. Our exports had increased $12,000,000, and our imports fell off $9,500,000 in August, 1897, compared with the same month of 1896. Our large excess of exports should naturally stimulate foreign purchases, but the probabilities are that the balance of trade in our favor for the current fiscal year may equal the extraordinary balance of last year, which was the record year of our commercial history, showing a balance in our favor of $298,000. In July and August, the first two months of this fiscal year, the trade balance in our favor was $64,000,000. This was at the rate of $84,000,000 for the year, but it is not likely this excess will be kept up for the remaining ten months of the year. The anticipatory imports will be exhausted and there will be an increase of foreign purchases.

Our unrecorded debt to Europe, in the way of interest, dividends, freights and tourist expenditures, is estimated anywhere from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year. The difference between these sums and our excess of exports—what foreigners buy from us in excess of what they sell us—should come to us in gold, or by the return of American securities. With a plethora of money in Europe for investment our securities are not coming home to any great extent. The drift, with more prosperous business here, is likely to be the other way.—Pittsburg *Post*.

The rapidity with which the troops are evacuating Hazleton is indicative both of the restoration of peace in that region and of confidence that order can henceforth be maintained without the necessity of relying upon the military power.

Quay's object is so to entrench his hold upon the Republican machine that when he feels like leaving the Senate, he can name his son Dick as his successor, a la Cameron.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Reporter Sends the News from His Vicinity.

Our farmers are busy in the corn fields, and all wear smiling faces; their farm products command good prices, and they can afford to smile.

The Lewisburg fair attracted quite a number of our people. The exhibits are reported to be very fine, and exceeds all previous efforts of the managers.

Smith Bros. the popular furniture dealers of our village, received a large invoice of furniture, purchased at a forced sale in an adjoining county; no wonder their warerooms are replete with bargains.

C. C. Bartges of the Spring Mills printing house, has been playing farmer for half a week, hauling wheat and digging potatoes. Mr. B. says he much prefers handling type to digging the earth for esculent roots.

C. A. Krape opened his shoe store in our village on Saturday last. The store room is very nearly fitted up, and is well stocked with boots, shoes and rubbers of almost any grade. Mr. K. is an old experienced salesman, and well-known throughout the valley.

Robert Smith is having a new roof put on his old store property, formerly occupied by J. D. Long, also as our postoffice, and is now occupied as a clothing store. A coat of paint on the exterior of the building would be a decided improvement.

Howard Rossman will take possession of the stock and store room of William Pealer on the 4th proximo. Mr. Pealer retires from active business, after serving behind the counter for 29 years, and has always been a firm and unflinching Democrat. Fortunately his successor is also one of the "unterrified," so we will still have a Democratic storekeeper, the other storekeepers, three in number, are of the adverse faction or party.

"In last week's issue the REPORTER, bold and fearless, comments on the gambling and outrageous swindling games allowed on the Grange picnic grounds, meets with universal approval. Many of our so called independent county newspapers, winked at the rascalities by being silent on the subject, and quite a number of them applauded the managers to the very echo for the admirable manner in which the picnic was conducted, and complimented them on its grand success, but not a single word in derogation of the villainous schemes gotten up by knaves and swindlers, simply to cheat the visitors, and this is called independent journalism. Some of these same journals appear to be regular watch-dogs, observing very closely and denouncing in unmeasured terms the robberies and plundering schemes committed by officials at Harrisburg and Washington, but apparently when rascalities are perpetrated near home, they suddenly become dumb dogs and do not even whine.

BRUSH VALLEY.

What Has Occurred of Interest During the Past Week.

The majority of our farmers are done cutting corn.

Mrs. Lizzie Frain, of Tyrone, was visiting relatives last week in Rebersburg.

A number of our people are attending the Union county fair at Brook Park.

Messrs. Al. and Thomas Evert, of near Jersey Shore, were in our valley last Friday.

Mrs. Thomas Hosterman, of Rebersburg, will open a new milliner shop at that place.

H. H. Stover, of Centre Hall, came to his old Kreamerville home last Saturday on his wheel.

Charles Smull, of Kreamerville, is digging a cellar for a new house on his land west of Kreamerville.

Messrs. Ira Gramley and Stover, of Penns valley, are doing a big business with their steam thresher.

The Centre Mills roller mill will be put into the hands of a new miller after October 1st, in the person of Wm. Corman, of Logan Mills.

Miss Winifred Wolf, the accomplished daughter of ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of near Rebersburg, left for Williamsport on Tuesday, where she expects to spend a few days.

Today the Rebersburg postoffice will be moved into Snyder Miller's barber shop; no doubt Uncle Sam will be glad to shake hands with his good old postmaster again. Mr. Miller is just the right man for the office.

Strong hopes are now entertained that Rebersburg and Kreamerville will, before long, become one town, since Edward Gramley is making a start in that direction by preparing a foundation for a new home, and we understand that many will follow suit.

Saw dust must be very plenty around Rebersburg, according to the two saw-dust paths which led from a house at the east end, on Monday night. One led to a house about the middle of the town and the other to west end. Boys, next time keep the saw dust out of your pockets when you go to see your lady friends.

The Rebersburg young ladies trio, in in the persons of Misses Alma Gramley, Rilla Morris, and Lulu Erhard, during the latter part of last week put into exercise their engineering faculties to keep Almo's new bicycle from falling over, nevertheless, as the old saying is true, that "practice makes perfect," so it will not be long until the new wheel will be under Alma's control.

OAK HALL.

Two of Our Prominent Citizens Die Within a Short Time.

Our schools opened on Monday.

Several of our young ladies are becoming quite smart of late.

Mrs. Miller, of Mingoville, is visiting at the home of her brother, W. H. Close.

William Sellers was on the sick list several days last week, but is able to be about again.

Daniel Korman and wife returned home on Friday, after a week's visit among friends down in Penns and Brush valleys.

Lyman Korman and son, Mrs. Wetzel and daughter, of Bellefonte, and two young ladies of Loganton, were visiting friends at this place Thursday.

We feel sorry to note two deaths which have occurred at this place in so short a time. First is the death of Mrs. Lizzie Stover, Thursday, September 16th, and was buried Saturday, 18th. Rev. Leisher, of the Lutheran church, of which she was a member, officiated. She leaves to mourn their loss, a husband and five children; she was 36 years of age.

William Kaup died Friday, September 24th, interment took place at Boalsburg, Monday afternoon; the services were held by Rev. A. A. Black, of the Reformed church, of which Mr. Kaup was an old member. He was in his eighty-second year of age.

Bryan Gives Good Advice

William J. Bryan gave good advice to workingmen when addressing an audience of 25,000 at Sedalia, Mo., a short time ago. He said:

"Those who have suggested the burning of property or the destruction of life as a means of settling labor disputes flo not understand the genius of our institutions. The American people are a law abiding people. When laws are bad they will change the laws. Lincoln was right when he said that no one could better be entrusted with the enforcement of the laws than those who toil. The toilers will respect the right of property. The people as a whole will insist that corporations shall also respect the right of life and liberty.

"The injunction has been called in to aid the suppression of strikes, and since the strike is, at present, the only weapon of employes, the injunction becomes the most useful means by which the employers can force their own terms on employes. Legislation, and legislation alone, can remedy this evil. Arbitration secured by law, the elimination by law of government by injunction, will secure the only just and satisfactory remedy for the growing troubles between labor and capital."

Dingley's Lame Excuses.

Chairman Dingley is out with a vindication of his tariff that is really an explanation and apology. He insists that it will produce ample revenues, while the hard facts are that it is running the country behind over a hundred millions a year. Even if there is a marked increase the best judges estimate the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be over $75,000,000. He places the large anticipatory imports under the Wilson bill to the credit of his tariff policy, and calculates that when they are used up there will be the same imports under his law and a larger revenue. In this he runs counter to all experience, as imports fall off just in proportion as duties are increased, and from imports come the revenues. If they do not, what of the protective tariff argument that duties are increased to cut off imports and thus create a demand and market for the protected products of our own country? This is a sample of the maze of contradictions in which Chairman Dingley is involved.

WESTERN HORSE DEALERS ATTENTION!

A good location for public and private sales of western horses, is at the Centre Hall House, in the heart of Penns valley. For further information, address, W. H. RUNKLE, jr. Manager.
tf

Old Chopper, Good-Bye.

The modern housewife doesn't need the aid of the chopping knife in the preparation of mince pies. She uses None Such Mince Meat; chopped, and deliciously seasoned, ready to fill the crust. Made of the very finest, purest and cleanest materials—

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

makes mince pies as fine in taste and quality as any home-made mince meat. Makes delicious fruit cake and fruit pudding, as well. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute. 10 cents package—2 large pies.

"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," a book by a famous humorous writer, will be mailed free to anyone sending name, address and name of this paper.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

WANTED

Apples, Potatoes, Onions. Butter, Eggs, Lard,

And everything in the country produce line is wanted at The Store at the Station, for which

HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID.

It is hardly necessary to say that the prices on our goods are right for quality.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

G. O. BENNER.

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE: Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

FOR SALE—SAW MILL, ENGINE AND Boiler for sale.—A first-class No. 22 Saw Mill, with a 20-horse power Engine, 25-horse boiler, with 32 feet carriage and 25 feet logs, patent tooth saw, cross-cut, and all tools necessary to a first-class mill, good as new. Address, R. D. Darlington or S. H. Himmelreich, Lewisburg, Pa. sep23-tf

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

WANTED AGENTS

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing to work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time, at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASY. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to

THE HAWKS NURSERY COMPANY,
sept194m Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our High Grade and Fresh Dug Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year around. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Big pay assured workers. Don't delay. Apply quick.

Allen Nursery Co,
19aug4m Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Boozer, deceased, late of Centre Hall boro, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. DAUBERMAN, Administrator.
Centre Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Di and Northern Central Railwa

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWA

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbur Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.56 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleepine cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.56 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 01	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		†5 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†5 35		†1 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 09		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‡	8‡	2‡	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1‡	7‡	11‡
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——E. J. Wolf went to Newport to attend the Lutheran Synod in session there.

——Landlord D. C. Keller, of the Haag house, Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday.

——Milt. Kern, of Atlantic City, is spending a few days at the home of Jerry Miller.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Rebersburg relatives.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew, one of the teachers in the Millheim schools spent Sunday with her parents.

——Mrs. Anna Mingle Hoy has returned to Philadelphia after a visit of several weeks with her parents here.

——Mrs. M. Miller and two boys, of Potters Mills, spent several days last week at the home of Miss Emily Alexander.

——Wagner Geiss took charge of the Oak Hall school on Monday morning. He has taught at that place several terms.

——Mrs. Polly Moyer, the mother of Mrs. J. B. Kreamer left on Thursday evening last on an extended visit to Osceola Mills.

——Miss Anna Dinges went to Philadelphia Tuesday morning to purchase a stock of fall and winter millinery goods for her store.

——George Krumbine left Monday morning to resume his studies in a medical college. This is his second year in a four year course.

——Mrs. Wm. Boob and daughter Grace went to Hartleton on Tuesday, and to take in the Union county fair at Lewisburg this week.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr returned to her home ot Tyrone Saturday after a visit of two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills.

——'Squire J. S. Houseman, of Tusseyville, filled the United Evangelical pulpit in Centre Hall last Sunday evening in the absence of Rev. Rhoads.

——Miss Bertha Scott returned to her home in Tyrone on Tuesday, after spending several weeks in Centre Hall, the guest of Miss Emily Alexander.

——Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mrs. Flora Bairfoot and Mrs. J. W. Wolf, went to Reedsville Monday to attend a Lutheran Missionary Convention in session there this week.

——Miss Lillie Christine, who was here on a visit to her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Christine, returned today to Norristown, Pa., where she will spend the winter.

——Wm. Farner, of Potters Mills, in his usual pleasant mood, gave our sanctum a call and had his label put in the roll of honor; he reports everything right side up over there.

——Rev. J. M. Rearick is attending the Lutheran Synod of Central Penna. in session this week at Newport, Perry county. Mrs. Rearick and children have gone to Snyder county on a visit to her parents.

——Miles Arney is taking a course at State College, and at the opening of the term a week or more ago, passed the examination and entered the Freshman class. He spent Sunday with his parents at home.

——Harry Boone, who was here visiting several weeks at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin, returned to his home at Schenectedy, N. Y., last Friday. Mr. Boone is a skilled draughtsman in the employ of the General Electric Co.

——Adam Nerhood, the aged veteran and color bearer of the G. A. R., is laid up with a dropsical ailment at his home, and is scarcely able to move around. Adam has had charge of the cemetery for a number of years, and keeps the city of the dead in good shape.

——E. M. Huyett came up from Wernersville, yesterday, on a business trip through this section. He is buying young cattle and hogs in the valley, and his partner, Mr. Fisher, from the same place, is with him. They will ship two car loads of live stock from this station this week.

——Mr. W. S. Hettinger, of Spring Mills, an old friend of the REPORTER, was in town Monday morning on a business trip, and took time enough to drop in at this office. Mr. Hettinger is a very pleasant gentleman, and one of the substantial men in his community.

——J. A. Miller, of near Bellefonte was in town yesterday, while on his way across the valley on a short visit with friends. He was considering taking in the fair at Lewisburg, and if he does he'll create a sensation among the pretty Union county girls, for he's a genuine lady's man.

——Col. Wm. Shortlidge, the prominent manufacturer and dealer of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday, and in the course of his rounds, dropped in at this office. The Col. is one of Bellefonte's many prominent citizens, and as a member of the boro council, takes much interest in furthering the interests and welfare of the town. He is an uncompromising Republican, and a firm believer in the doctrines advanced by his party. He was in the valley looking up the interests of the firm.

Shot at the Constable.

Friday night of last week Constable Loss, of Hartleton, had a narrow escape from being killed, says the Mifflinburg *Times*. Mr. Loss was authorized, among other officials, to arrest a fugitive from justice—Mrs. J. A. Cook. Hearing that she would be found on the mountain side, near Glenn Iron, he went in search of her Friday night of last week, taking Archie Shively and Jonas Bickel along to assist him. On entering the woods a whistle was heard and Mr. Loss cautioned his companions to "go slow." Soon another signal whistle was heard close by. Looking in front of him, Mr. Loss saw a man—only a couple of feet away—pointing a pistol at him. Mr. Loss dodged, as did his assistants, and a ball passed so close to the constable as to make one of his cheeks smart with pain. Loss then pounced on the fellow and disarmed him. The man proved to be John Swartz, sixty years old, formerly of Snyder county, but for the past two years a resident of Hartley township. Giving Swartz into the care of his deputies, Mr. Loss went further and found a brush house containing Celia Morgan, about twelve years old, and her mother, the wife of Swartz. Swartz claimed that he was keeping the girl there to prevent her being taken to court. He explained the shooting by saying he thought Loss was a bear.

The party were taken to Laurelton and Swartz was given a hearing before 'Squire Schnure who committed him to jail.

Schwenkfelders' Thanksgiving.

The modest one-story frame meeting house of the old sect of Schwenkfelders, at Reading, was crowded on Friday by about 400 of the plain, old sturdy farmers, their sons and daughters, and relatives from Philadelphia, Reading and other cities. The occasion was the one hundred and sixty-third thanksgiving, known as "Gedachtnis Tag." The first such ceremony was held after the safe arrival of their forefathers in Philadelphia, in 1734. They have kept up this quaint ceremony annually ever since. The bill of fare on this occasion, bread and apple-butter, was substantially the same as was served to the followers of old Casper Schwenkfelder 163 years ago. The sessions were interesting; addresses were delivered by prominent persons.

Instructions to Constables.

Judge Bailey, of Huntingdon, gave the following common sense instruction to the constables of the late term of court in that county which is as applicable to those in all the counties in the State as Huntingdon: "It is your duty to enforce the game and fish laws. They are a part of the laws of the State and should be obeyed and enforced as much as any other law passed by the Legislature. It is the duty of the Court and the officers of the law to see that these laws are enforced in this county as far as you can."

More Trouble for Quay Men.

It is reported that early last week instructions were given in Philadelphia to the Wanamaker attorneys to bring suit against the signers of the indemnity bond given to State Treasurer Haywood by several Republicans, including Gen. Frank Reeder and State Chairman Elkin, to protect the State Treasurer for paying salaries to certain employees of the Legislature not expressly provided for by law. The Governor vetoed the appropriation for these extra men, and the allegation is that the giving of the bond was a part of a corrupt deal with the idea of plundering the treasury.

Annual Railroad Inspection.

Early next month the leading officials of the Pennsylvania railroad will commence their annual inspection tour, and all along the line the men who have charge of the maintenance of way, from the superintendents down through the division foremen to the lowest section laborer, are busy preparing for that important event.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sep. 23	55	46	cloudy.
Sep. 24	61	57	cloudy.
" 25	70	41	clear.
" 26	79	45	clear.
" 27	72	47	clear.
" 28	63	38	clear.
" 29	69	38	clear.

Rainfall: On 23, from 10.30 a. m. until next morning at 5, 2.39 inches of rain.

RESOERCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Late Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Ferguson Valley, Albert, son of Harrison Aurand, aged 15 years.

Near Locksmills, James R. Beatty, aged 67 years.

In Allensville, Charles Bordell, aged near 84 years.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	85
Rye	30
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

FOR RENT.—TWO DESIRABLE AND WELL located rooms. Inquire of REBECCA MURRAY, Centre Hall.
sept30-tf

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1897, A. D. —

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, about two miles south-east of Spring Mills, bounded by lands of Conrad Immel, W. A. Pealer, Daniel Ripka, Richard Dunlap, John B. Heckman and others, containing

— 168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES —

neat measure. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and frame bank barn and other out-buildings. Excepting from the above, in accordance with decree of Court, both the fee and life interest in the house and lot with out-buildings, in the occupancy of Lydia Rishel, devised to her for life by Joseph Rishel to Lydia Rishel for life, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in public road, thence south 20 degrees, east 20 perches to stone; thence south 70 degrees west 21 perches to stone; thence north 70 degrees west 25 5 perches to stone; thence north 70 degrees east 5 perches to stone; thence south 40 degrees east 6 perches to stone; thence north 70 degrees east 17.4 perches to stone the place of beginning, containing 3 acres neat measure. The above farm is in a good state of cultivation, and a good spring and choice fruit on the premises.

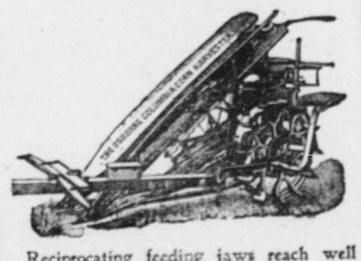
TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and ⅓ at the death of Lydia Rishel the widow of said decedent, the latter payments with their interest payable annually, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises.

GEORGE H. RISHEL, Executor.
JOHN KLINE, Atty.

SPECIAL FEATURES

OF

The Osborne Columbia Corn Harvester



Reciprocating feeding jaws reach well ahead of the knife and force the cut. Will not pull corn up by the roots.

Machine is narrow, can drive through between the rows and open up field without running over the standing corn.

Can be successfully operated with two horses.

All levers in easy reach of driver.

Perfectly balanced, no side draft, and no weight on horses' necks.

It has two speeds of chains, front pair running fast enough to straighten up all leaning stalks and incline them a little toward the machine before they are cut off, the rear chains running at a lower speed in unison with the butt conveyors.

As the stalks stand on end it always makes a square butted bundle.

The side extension lugs on the powerful drive wheel prevent it from slipping and give the greatest possible traction power.

Gearing on binder attachment is high above the ground, well protected from dirt.

The binder floor or bottom can be raised or lowered by a lever within easy reach of the driver for binding long or short corn.

The Columbia Corn Harvester gathers, cuts and binds corn in a vertical position.

Weeds, grass or pumpkin vines will not wind about or clog the Columbia Corn Harvester.

Machine can be set to cut a low or extremely high stubble.

Will bind a large or small bundle.

IRA C. KORMAN,
Agent, - - Oak Hall, Pa.

Send to D. M. Osborne & Co., No. 214 Broad st., Phila., for complete catalogue describing full line of implements that are "winners." sep24t

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You will see the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Centre County.

You will see the swellest and most stylish things that the market affords.

You will see the lowest prices that good honest Clothing was ever quoted at.

You will see and believe.

Your seeing will positively mean the saving of many dollars.

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YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

Faubles,

Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

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In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

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1897 Columbias, the best Bicycles made, reduced to $75.

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1897 Hartfords, equal to most Bicycles, reduced to $50.

Harttords, Pattern 2, reduced to $45.

Hartfords, Pattern 1, reduced to $40.

Hartfords, Patterns 5 and 6, reduced to $30.

Nothing in the market approached the value of these bicycles at the former prices; what are they now?

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Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor. LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

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Piles or Hemorrhoids
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GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON FEMININE TOPICS.

An Athletic Archduchess---Harmony in Contrasts---A Brave Girl Mail Carrier---A Favored Model.

AN ATHLETIC ARCHDUCHESS.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, by a steady course of gymnastics and calisthenics, has developed such extraordinary muscular power that after going from dumb-bell to Indian clubs, and from clubs to trapeze, she can now raise a full-grown man from the ground with one hand and hold him in the air for several seconds.

HARMONY IN CONTRASTS.

We have always been taught to believe that one of the canons of good dressing is the harmony of color in eyes and gowns; but this theory has been exploded, and it has been clearly demonstrated by women of good taste that nothing is more fatal to good effect than a blue-eyed woman gowned in blue, or a brown-eyed woman dressed in brown. Colors of contrasting shades are always becoming and stylish if properly combined, and if well suited to the wearer are very effective —Woman's Home Companion.

A BRAVE GIRL MAIL CARRIER.

Miss Clara Neil Flynn, seventeen years old, who successfully applied for a place as mail-carrier and began work on July 1, now makes the round trip from Parkersburg to Elizabeth, W. Va., daily, Sundays excepted, delivering and receiving mail from nine offices each way, and handling about fifteen sacks on each trip. She drives a pretty pair of Mexican ponies attached to a light spring wagon, and her route is over what is known as the Elizabeth pike, a road running parallel with the Little Kanawha River, through a mountainous, wild country. Thus far she has received the most courteous treatment from all with whom she has come in contact, and says she likes the work.

A FAVORED MODEL.

A very closely fitted sleeve with a crisp little puff that has not the slightest superfluous material under the arms is one of the favored models both for dress and utility wear. Quite as popular also is the much modified mutton-leg shape, smooth and snug from wrist to elbow, but generally with leaf point finish or flaring tabbed cuff falling over the hand. A number of new sleeves in light wools show a very close forearm portion buttoned nearly its entire length on the outside with three upstanding tucks between the buttons, or three rows of Milan braid are used instead of the tucks. This arrangement continues until the small shoulder puff is reached. On demi-dress gowns the wrinkled mousquetaire sleeve appears with a diminutive globe-like puff at the top—New York Post.

FABRICS AND TRIMMINGS FOR WINTER GOWNS.

The popular fabric for winter costumes will be satin, cloth, serges, cheviots, Scotch homespuns and tweeds. Fancy designs or plaids are not as popular as they were. Velvet and velveteen will be more worn than ever before, while for visiting and dinner dresses black satin maintains its vogue, though satin brocades, either in one color or in soft shades that harmonize, are also counted good form. The colors favored are dark navy blue, gray, a very deep golden-brown, a darker green than emerald, a pretty dark red and royal purple.

Buttons are profusely used, but they are chiefly the large fancy shapes in horn, gutta-percha or mother-of-pearl. The various braids and the narrow satin ribbons, especially in black, are used to produce original effects on skirts and bodices, a decoration fancied being a contrast, obtained by means of an outlining with white braid. For street wear the suit—that is, the costume in one color—continues to obtain. The jaquette blouse is the new bodice of the season.—Ladies' Home Journal.

GOING BAREFOOT ON DEWY LAWNS.

The news that the Princess of Wales has thrown away her medicine bottles and taken to the grass cure of the late Father Kneipp has caused a sensation in the ranks of the Four Hundred. The lovely Princess has, so to speak, gone to grass as a remedy for all her ills.

Rumor sayeth not whether her doughty spouse, Prince Albert of Wales, has followed in her footsteps, but the Four Hundred and its would-be members will not wait to ascertain whether Tum-Tum has decided to believe in Kneipp before they rush pell-mell into the damp grass cure.

As the Princess has always been a model for the nobility in England and our would-be nobility in this great land of the free, we may confidently expect to see dozens of specialists in Kneipp treatment springing up like mushrooms all around us.

One has heard much Kneipp talk within the past few days among the weary Four Hundred, and those anxious to be in the swim have been delving into all kinds of Kneipp literature, and all because of the announcement that Her Royal Highness has taken to playing Little Barefoot on dewy lawns in the early morning hours.

Our correspondent quaintly remarks:—"If the Four Hundred should fall to this fad, as seems likely from the present outlook, we shall be treated to some rare and interesting spectacles."

One thing is certain, and that is that "it is an ill wind which blows no one any good." The doctors who have been advocating electricity for all and every ill, and advising the use of X-rays for locating fractures and bullets, may now open sanitariums with stretches of beautiful green lawns and pronounce the Kneipp treatment the only one for every ailment under the sun.—New York Herald.

DAINTY MORNING GOWNS.

"Everybody should bear in mind that the most essential point in attaining a well-dressed appearance is to study consistency and becomingness, as well as the latest modes in cut and fabrics," writes Mary Katharine Howard in the Woman's Home Companion. "The gown for the morning may be of the most expensive material, yet if it be of fabrics designed for evening wear, and made after the style of a street or reception costume, both time and money have been thrown away in the effort to make something suitable to the time.

"The morning house gown, and especially that of thin, airy, flowing materials, has an irresistible fascination for the esthetic woman. If she is a success in this negligee dress, she pretty well understands the art of selecting, in color and style, the gown that best harmonizes with her surroundings and her own individuality, and she wears it with the air of never having considered the effect at all.

"The morning gown affected by the women of to-day is less the wrapper and more the dainty dress, in which one can appear with all propriety outside the door of her own boudoir. In it she is appropriately gowned; and while it is not stiffened with bones, stays and interlinings, the contour of the figure is not entirely hidden, as in the days when the Mother-Hubbard wrapper went swinging in uneven fullness and slovenly fold about her feet and waist. Not that we wholly condemn this comfortable lounging-gown, which, when used in that capacity, is a comfort-giving garment; but let its use be confined to the lounging-room, and not at the breakfast-table or for the reception of morning callers. The woman who is carefully and becomingly gowned in the early morning not only adds greatly to her appearance, from the point of good dressing, but takes on a more youthful appearance, and the effect she has upon those around her is by far more pleasing than if she has the look of having had just time enough to throw on a wrapper and reach the morning-room to snatch a bite with the rest of the household.

At no time is the morning house gown more appreciated than in warm weather, when even the most comfortable of outdoor garments seems unbearable. Its very daintiness makes one cool, and when the thinnest materials are used with the laciest of trimmings, the delight of the wearer is only equaled by the pleasing effect the tout ensemble has upon others. In autumn and winter months the house gown, while quite as dainty, takes on a more substantial and close-fitting air, suggesting warmth and coziness. Richer and warmer colors are generally used, though many women cling to the dainty, delicate tints and pure white all the year round."

The Giant Tortoise.

When the length of the life of other animals is contrasted with that of the giant tortoise, it is clear that the latter must enjoy some special advantage either of structure or of habit, conducing to longevity. One hundred years is a good old age for an elephant, and no other animals, except certain birds and reptiles, reach half this span of years. With this we may contrast the following instances of the length of years attained both by the smaller tortoises and the gigantic species. In the Bishop's garden at Peterborough one died in 1821 which was said to have exceeded 220 years. The Lambeth tortoise, which was introduced into the garden by Archbishop Laud about the year 1625, and died in 1753, owing to some neglect of the gardener, lived in its "last situation" 128 years.

In 1833 Sir Charles Colville, Governor of the Mauritius, sent to the Zoological Garden a tortoise weighing 285 pounds. It was 4 feet 4 inches long, and had been in the Mauritius for sixty-seven years. The exact period was known, for this tortoise was brought to that island from the Seychelles in 1766 by the Chevalier Marion du Fresne. At that time it was full grown, so that its real age was probably much greater. In the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington are the remains of an Aldabra tortoise, of the species now presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. Walter Rothschild, which, though only known to be eighty years old, weighed 870 pounds, and was still growing at the time of its death.—London Spectator.

An Old Cow Town.

It was one of the jests of the later West to ask a man, "What was your name back in the States?" but this was never seriously done in the cow country of the early times, because it might have been one of the things one would rather have left unsaid. Too much personal curiosity was not good form, and met with many discouragements.

In short, the cow town of the good old times was a gathering of men of most heterogeneous sorts, a mass of particles which could not mix or blend. Of types there were abundance, for each man was a study of himself. He had lived alone, forced to defend himself and to support himself under the most varying and trying circumstances, very often cut off from all manner of human aid or companionship for months at a time. Needing his self-reliance, his self-reliance grew. Forced to be independent, his independence grew. Many of these men had been crowded out of the herd in the States, and had so wandered far away from the original pastures of their fellows. They met in the great and kindly country of the old West a number of these rogues of the herd, and it was a rough sort of herd they made up among themselves. They could not blend; not until again the sweep of the original herd had caught up with them, and perforce taken them in again among its numbers. Then, as they saw the inevitable, as they saw the old West gone forever, leaving no place whither they might wander further, they turned their hands to the ways of civilization and did as best they could.

In many cases they became quiet and useful and diligent citizens, who today resent the raking up of the grotesque features of their past, and have a contempt for the men who try to write about that past with feigned wisdom and unfeigned sensationalism.—The Chautauquan.

A RIGHT ROYAL ROBE.

Made of Hare Feathers for the Ruler of the Sandwich Islands.

A million dollars seems a pretty round sum to pay for a cloak, and probably even Worth never dreamed of asking so fabulous a price for the most elaborate of his garments. And yet in the National Museum at Washington is a cloak the cost of which cannot be reckoned at less than this vast amount, and ladies may be pleased to learn that it was not a woman, but a man, who was guilty of such a piece of extravagance.

Long years ago, when the Hawaiian Islands, small as they are, supported not one but several flourishing kingdoms, the kings, chiefs and nobles, whenever they appeared in public on state occasions, wore, instead of the purple and ermine of more civilized potentates, capes and cloaks of brilliant feathers. The ladies of the court were forced to content themselves with feather boas, as we should call them, known as "leis." These capes and collars were made from the yellow, red and black feathers of a few species of small birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, and called, from their habits, honey-suckers. Fashion ruled even in those days, and as the yellow feathers were scarcer than the red, the yellow was the fashionable color, and the more powerful the chief the more yellow was his robe of state. These yellow feathers were found only on two or three species of birds, the finest coming from a bird called in the native language "mamo" and known as Drepanis pacifica by ornithologists.

These birds, with their striking black and yellow plumage, were as dear to the hearts of the Hawaiian monarchs as they might be to-day to the hearts of patriotic Princeton students, and were sought for far and near throughout the islands. The populace paid poll-taxes in golden feathers instead of golden dollars, and as each bird furnished but a few feathers, the taxes may be considered as having been high. Some estimate of the value of the feathers may be formed from the prices paid in later times, when a piece of nankeen cloth valued at a dollar and a half was the equivalent of five feathers; but, after all, the great element in the cost of these cloaks was the time and labor, since the making of a single cloak required from fifty to a hundred years.

As the feathers obtained for taxes were very far from supplying the demand, the chiefs were accustomed to employ a regular staff of bird-catchers, much as a mediaeval baron had his staff of falconers. These skilled foresters prepared a sort of birdlime from the gum of the fragrant "olapa," mixed with the juice of the breadfruit tree, and with it smeared the branches of the flowering trees frequented by the honey-suckers.—St. Nicolas.

A Sheathing Propeller.

At a recent yachting exhibition in London one novelty was a "sheathing propeller" for yachts, merchant vessels, fishing boats and launches. From a tube in the ship's stern the propeller works. It is supplied with blades which fall into a horizontal position, come together at the tips or expand, as desired. The propeller, when not in use, may be drawn into its tube sheath. When a ship is becalmed it can be kept on its course by the use of a small electric motor, which furnishes sufficient power to operate the auxiliary propeller, which can also be used for steering purposes. In case of use on fishing vessels it does not foul the nets.—Boston Transcript.

New Diving Bell Invented.

An improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris. It is the invention of an Italian named Piatti del Pozzo. He states that it can be worked at very great depths and holds air enough to supply the crew for forty-eight hours without renewal. It is lighted by electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast the bell rises to the surface itself.

Burglars Stole the Dynamite.

Even dynamite is not safe from burglars in these enterprising times. A few weeks ago 100 pounds of dynamite and 948 cartridges were stolen from the Alfred Noble & Co. factory, Hammerstein, Germany, which is enclosed by a high fence. A reward was offered, but the thieves escaped.

All the Gold in the World.

There are about five thousand million dollars worth of gold in the world. The whole amount weighs less than 10,000 tons. So that a single great Atlantic liner could carry the whole of the gold above ground.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Wheat After Potatoes---The Tide Turns. Preparing Currant Cuttings---Cheap Storage for Roots, Etc., Etc.

WHEAT AFTER POTATOES.

The potato crop always leaves the soil full of nitrogenous plant food developed by the all-summer cultivation which for the potato crop is still further aided by the stirring of the soil required in digging potatoes. Thus, after a potato crop, wheat will bear to be sown later than it can be after spring grain. We have sown wheat the first week in October after a crop of late potatoes, and it wintered well. It is best not to plow the potato ground before sowing; rake off and burn the tops and then use the cultivator and roller alternately until a firm seed-bed is made.

THE TIDE TURNS.

Because corn is just now down and wheat up, the sentiment of some of the farmers and writers seems to be about like this: "What fools these farmers be who stick to corn when they could make so much money growing wheat, or beets, or something, for there's no money in corn at present prices." 'Twas ever thus. Only a few seasons ago wheat was common food for stock —no money in wheat then—and our jumping jack farmers were dropping it and going into corn culture more extensively. Now, they are loaded up on corn and no money in that, they say. History repeats itself and it will do so in this case. The farmer who always wades in at high tide and out at low tide will never get very far from the starting point.—Agricultural Epitomist.

PREPARING CURRANT CUTTINGS.

The currant roots very easily from cuttings. It is not so generally known as it should be that these should be prepared and set out in the fall. If this is done early enough it is not necessary to heal the cutting by laying them on their sides and covering the entire cutting, as is often advised. So soon as the leaves will part readily from the stalks, the cutting should be made and planted. The soil is now warm and new roots will form very quickly. Before fall rains come to chill the ground, cover it well with mulch to keep the wet from drowning out the root. A good plan is to earth the soil up against the cutting. This will also keep it from being heaved out by winter freezing. Enough roots will form this fall, if the transplanting is done early, so that the cutting will make a large growth and be firmly established next season.—Boston Cultivator.

CHEAP STORAGE FOR ROOTS.

Last season, writes J. L. Irwin, I successfully stored 2,000 bushels of beets out of doors. With a stirring plow, four deep furrows of the required length were made in a well-drained place. The loose dirt was then shoveled out, leaving a shallow trench. The beets were pulled and hauled to the trench in a wagon, where they were topped by hand and piled in, bringing to a well rounded top. They were then covered with dry hay or straw and a few inches of dirt thrown on. To prevent heating, a wisp of hay was twisted and left sticking up through the top of the covering, thus giving free ventilation until colder weather. As the season advanced, more dirt was added until by the time winter had settled down enough had been put on to prevent freezing. Some favor burying without the straw covering. I tried both ways and found each method was equally effective, but the trench with the straw covering was much the easiest and convenient to handle when opened. Should a farmer have a frost-proof cave where he could put a few bushels at a time, the trench need be opened only on the sunny, warm days, and the disagreeable task of taking out the roots in cold or stormy weather done away with.

SHOCKING CORN.

The old-time way of cutting corn was to cut it up, ten hills square, carrying the cut corn to the centre of the square, and standing it up against a "gallus" made by tying the tops of three or four "hills" of two rows. Cutting corn by this process was slow, hard work, from the fact that a man spent most of his time going after and carrying back the corn to the shock. Several years ago we found out a much more expeditious way. The corn was cut into fair-sized gavels and left upon the ground for a week or so to dry out and cure. By this plan there was no carrying corn, as a gavel of it could be cut at arm's length, and then a step taken forward to the next. When the gavels had dried out fairly well—and a rain seems to wet into a gavel very little—these bunches are set up by laying the first cut across a corn row ridge and another across it, making an X; then alternate the bundles until the X is ten or twelve bundles high, and then end up twelve bundles, three in each of the four angles, and tie the tops together. One thus has a shock of twenty-four bundles that two men will set up in three minutes, and one that cannot fall down or blow over. The bundles, if put top and butt, will settle down and have a slant that sheds the rain, the air goes through the X at the crossing of the bundles and soon completes the drying, and when one comes to husk the pile is easily taken down and as easily reset again, and from start to finish a man will thus care for corn at an economy of 40 per cent. I have had men who would put three acres of heavy corn into gavels per day, and two men will put one acre of good gavels into these shocks in two hours. Time is money in this day and generation, and in farm work the economy of the growing and saving of the crops is quite as important as the disposal of them.—New York Tribune.

A CHICKEN-PROOF FENCE.

I have tried various moods of fencing chicken yards with more or less success, but have never found anything that gave really good satisfaction until recently. One of my former difficulties was so to arrange the posts that the fowl could not alight on the tops and then hop out.

Two years ago I built another yard and worked another idea into my fence. I procured some short posts, four or five feet long, and placed them in the ground the usual depth. I then finished out the remaining necessary height by nailing a three-inch board to the outer edge, so that it made the post six and a half feet high. At the bottom I placed two six-inch boards five inches apart. I then used five-foot netting, which was put on in the usual way, making a fence between six and seven feet high.

If I were to build the fence again, I should do everything as I did before, except, possibly make my post seven feet high, as I found later that I could have easily stretched the netting the extra distance. In fact, to give the netting a good shape, I was obliged to nail it from four to eight inches below the top of my baseboards. I think, also, I should place my posts eight feet apart, instead of twelve, as I now have them. I find the wider the netting, the nearer the posts should be.—C. P. Reynolds, in American Agriculturist.

HOGS ON THE DAIRY FARM.

When there is no demand for the skimmilk of a dairy farm, some method must be devised for disposing of it to the best advantage, says E. R. Towle, of Vermont, in the New England Homestead. One very good way is to keep hogs; with the average size dairy quite a number can be kept to advantage.

At present the market demand is for light hogs or well-fed pigs weighing about 200 pounds. To supply this will require more pigs that must be disposed of at six or eight months old. This means the raising or purchasing of more stock, and as the last will require quite an outlay the first should be practiced when possible.

Much will depend on the sow for this purpose. Some are quiet, gentle and make good mothers, while fully as often they are just the reverse. If a sow proves to be a good mother it will be found far better to keep her steadily at raising pigs rather than changing every year. I have a sow which has averaged two litters annually for the past four years. Each litter had eight pigs which lived. She is a Chester White of good size, is easily kept when not sucking pigs and is the kindest and best of mothers.

With a dairy of eighteen cows I raise enough calves for the use of the farm and keep most of the pigs. They are fattened and disposed of at six to eight months of age, and are always wanted by buyers. To fit pigs for market at this age requires good care and grain in addition to the skimmilk. I feed cornmeal mostly, and on this diet they grow and fatten rapidly. I have had very little trouble with disorders of any kind. I am careful to keep them warm during cold weather and dry and comfortable at all times. Last year I sold over $100 worth of pork and pigs, besides providing for the use of a large family.

Aside from this, I manage to make a large amount of the best kind of manure for the farm, which is an item that by no means should be left out of the account.

X-Rays and Cold.

The vision of a miner, the chief part of whose equipment consists of an X-ray machine is seen by Tesla. He believes that mountains may be radiographed and gold located without the trouble of excavation. Such mining, he says, is possible to a limited extent at the Klondike, but only to a limited degree, because of one almost toy apparatus for producing them. He thinks that as it is only a question of tubes and currents, at any moment a way may be found for producing rays that will penetrate hills and mountains, perhaps the earth itself. A noted metallurgist has a radiograph of quartz with gold imbedded in the centre and concealed from the naked eye. He believes that much labor can be saved and a great deal more gold mined at Klondike if the beds and mounds of sand and gravel are searched by X-rays as they are thrown up. Then only the richest dirt need be washed.

A Victorian Story.

When Queen Victoria visited the Dublin exhibition in 1849 with her two eldest children, an Irish farmer came near the royal carriages in one of the parks and said: "May it please your majesty, call the next one Patrick." In the following year was born the Duke of Connaught, who was christened Arthur William Patrick Albert. The Queen is always quick to recognize the merit of a happy thought.

A Humane Duchess.

So great is her love for birds, and her horror of the cruelty of having these beautiful creatures put to death for the sake of their plumage, that the Duchess of Portland never, on any account, wears osprey aigrettes or the feathers of rare birds in her hats or bonnets.

CROWDED JAVA.

Twenty-four Million People on an Island the Size of New York State.

Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, author of "Jinricksha Days," writes a paper entitled "Prisoners of State at Boro Boeder" for the Century. It is an account of the pilgrimage or tour of two American ladies to the vast Buddhist ruins in the middle of Java. Miss Scidmore says:

"Every few miles there were open red-tiled pavilions built over the highways as refuges for man and beast from the scorching sun of one season and the cloudburst showers of the rainy half of the year. Twice we found busy passers going on in groves beside these rest houses—picturesque gatherings of men, women and children, and displays of fowls, fruits, nuts, vegetables, grain, sugar, spices, gums and flowers, that tempted one to linger and enjoy, and to photograph every foot of the passer's area. The main road was crowded all the way like a city street, and around these passers the highway hummed with voices.

One can believe in the density of the population—twenty-four million people on this island of 49,197 square miles, about the size of the State of New York—when he sees the people trooping along these country roads; and he can well understand why every foot of land is cultivated, how even in the benevolent land of the banana every one must produce something; must work or starve. Men and boys toiled to the passer, bent over with the weight of one or two monstrous jackfruits or durians on their backs. A woman with a baby swinging in the slandang over her shoulder had tied cackling chickens to the back of her belt, and trudged on comfortably under her umbrella; and a boy swung a brace of ducks from each end of a shoulder-pole, and trotted gayly to the passer.

The kampongs, or villages, when not hidden in palm and plaintain groves behind fancy bamboo fences, were rows of open houses on each side of the highway, and we reviewed native life at leisure while the ponies were changed. The friendly, gentle little brown people welcomed us with amused and embarrassed smiles when our curiosity as to sarong-painting, lacquering, and mat-weaving carried us into the family circle. The dark, round-eyed, star-eyed babies and children showed no fear or shyness, and the tiniest ones—their soft little warm brown bodies bare of ever a garment save the cotton slandang in which they cuddle so confidingly under the mother's protecting arm—let us lift and carry and play with them at will.

Best Time to Sleep.

In view of the many changes which have been rung on the early-to-bed early-to-rise idea, the following opinion from an eminent medical authority ought to be of interest: He takes up the old statement that an hour before midnight is worth two hours after, and gives his opinion as follows: "I had an opportunity to make a study of this subject in my naval service during the late war. On shipboard, as is undoubtedly known to most of you, the ship's company—officers and men alike —stand four-hour watches day and night, and to get the required amount of rest are obliged to get their sleep irregularly; to so arrange it that the same man shall not be obliged to take early or late watches continually, the 'dog-watch' of two hours is interpolated, thus adding to the irregularity. In watching the results for over two years, I could never discover that the watch ,officers and men, were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch, and have hours as regular as those of any householder." It seems to make little difference to those who have given careful attention to this subject whether people sleep at one time or another, so that they get a sufficient amount of sleep.—New York Ledger.

She Killed a Copperhead.

Mrs. S. Cummings, who lives in an historic mansion in the Milford road, four miles south of Port Jervis, N. Y., had an encounter with a copperhead snake a few nights ago, in her bedroom, and was the victor. When she went to her room she was surprised to find the snake coiled ready to give battle.

She struck it as it was about to spring. There was a short and lively fight, and the snake was killed by a blow on its head.

Mrs. Cummings, three years ago, seized a rattlesnake by the tail as it was crawling into a stone wall and was severely bitten.—New York Herald.

Japanese Petroleum.

In Japan petroleum is now a well-established product, although the industry has only been started within the last few years. The total output in 1893 was 3,320,707 gallons, which was an increase of more than 50 per cent. in four years. The wells are in general less than 600 feet deep, two only of them reaching 1,600 feet. With the introduction of American methods and borings to lower levels the supply is expected to be far more abundant.

General Logan's Personality.

General Logan had always a histrionic touch. Even in the privacy of domesticity he could direct a boy to black his shoes with a dramatic air. He was more than a hero to such valets as his democratic nature permitted him. His horse has a natural right to shamp and paw, and he to hold the flag on high which the St. Gaudens statue gives him in commemoration of one of the truly dramatic incidents in his career.—Boston Transcript.

A Red Handed Murderer.

Tetterine kills the germs of Tetter, Eczema, Salt-Rheum, Ringworm and other skin diseases. Most of these are caused by the existence of infinitesimal anamalculae. Tetterine murders them at once and stops the agonizing itch, then it soothes and heals the skin. At drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.—Taylor.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Gaiety is not a proof that the heart is at ease, for often in the midst of laughter the heart is sad.—De Genlis.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery by doubling our joy and dividing our grief.—Addison.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.—Swift.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions and lost by one.—Jeffrey.

USE YOUR REASON

And Profit by the Experience of Other People.

There are thousands of people who have been cured of nervous trouble, scrofula sores, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases by purifying their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine will do the same good work for you if you will give it the opportunity. It will tone up your system, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Exraordinary Migration.

One of the greatest mysteries to scientists, one for which there seems to be no reasonable explanation, is that concerning the migration of the leming, or Norway rat. Instead of takplace once a year these migrations occur only once in every eleven years. When the time comes for the exodus, the little animals journey westward from Scandinavia, allowing nothing to stop their movements, which virtually amount to a headlong flight. They swim the lakes and rivers and climb the highest mountains in incalculable numbers, devastating the whole country through which they travel. Naturalists attribute the movement to some inherited memory of a flight to escape an expected cataclysm, but this seems somewhat far fetched.

An Odd Occurrence.

What is certainly an odd occurrence is reported from Michigan. While a farmer was shearing a sheep, a little brown egg fell from the fleece and broke on the floor. The shearer investigated, and found a bird's nest on the sheep's back, so constructed that, with ordinary treatment, the egg could not roll out! but the bird had not figured on the clipping of the wool. The nest, of course, was warmer than the ordinary kind would have been; but how the mother bird could distinguish which of the flock of sheep bore her nest is a difficult question to answer.

The Rolling Prisons of Texas.

Texas, according to those who have driven through the state, has some queer ways. The climate is said to be the hottest, coldest, wettest, driest in all the country.

Convicts work on the road in this state. Following the chain gang in a wagon conveying a big cage, in which bloodhounds are kept in the day time. The dogs, of course, are used to track escaped prisoners. At night the brutes are turned out and the convicts sleep in the cage. The chain gang processions are seen on the road summer and winter.

Mosquito Has a Mission.

Two physicians in Havana have hit upon the happy idea of using the persistant little warriors to inoculate fresh arrivals in the city against yellow fever. The mosquitoes are made first to contaminate themselves by stinging a diseased person. The inoculation brings on a mild attack of the fever; but when that is passed away the patient enjoys immunity not only from the disease, but, what is even more curious, from the bites of the insects that have saved him.

Malice drinks half of its own poison.—Seneca.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
does for the hair just what its name says it does—it renews it. Fading, falling, thin locks are stimulated to look fresh and new by its use; nature does the rest.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Strong Words of Hope and Promise For Discouraged Toilers in the Lord's Vineyard — Christian Workers, Like the Stars, Shine in Magnitude Forever.

TEXT: "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."—Daniel xii., 3.

Every man has a thousand roots and a thousand branches. His roots reach down through all the earth. His branches spread through all the heavens. He speaks with voice, with eye, with hand, with foot. His silence often is loud as thunder and his life is a dirge or a doxology. There is no such thing as negative influence. We are all positive in the place we occupy, making the world better or making it worse, on the Lord's side or on the devil's, making up reasons for our blessedness or banishment, and we have already done work in peopling heaven or hell. I hear people tell of what they are going to do. A man who has burned down a city might as well talk of some evil that he expects to do, or a man who has saved an empire might as well talk of some good that he expects to do. By the force of your evil influence you have already consumed infinite values, or you have by the power of a right influence won whole kingdoms for God.

It would be absurd for me, by elaborate argument, to prove that the world is off the track. You might as well stand at the foot of an embankment, amid the wreck of a capsized rail train, proving by elaborate argument that something is out of order. Adam tumbled over the embankment sixty centuries ago, and the whole race, in one long train, has gone on tumbling in the same direction. Crash! Crash! The only question now is, By what leverage can the crushed thing be lifted? By what hammer may the fragments be reconstructed? I want to show you how we may turn many to righteousness and what will be our future pay for so doing.

First, we may turn them by the charm of a right example. A child coming from a filthy home was taught at school to wash its face. It went home so much improved in appearance that its mother washed her face, and when the father of the household came home and saw the improvement in domestic appearance he washed his face. The neighbors, happening in, saw the change and tried the same experiment, until all that street was purified, and the next street copied its example, and the whole city felt the result of one schoolboy washing his face. That is a fable by which we set forth that the best way to get the world washed of its sins and pollution is to have our own heart and life cleansed and purified. A man with grace in his heart and Christian cheerfulness in his face and holy consistency in his behavior is a perpetual sermon, and the sermon differs from others in that it has but one head and the longer it runs the better.

There are honest men who walk down Wall street making the teeth of iniquity chatter. There are happy men who go into a sickroom and by a look help the broken bone to knit and the excited nerves drop to a calm beating. There are pure men whose presence silences the tongue of uncleanness. The mightiest agent of good on earth is a consistent Christian. I like the Bible folded between lids of cloth or calfskin or morocco, but I like it better when, in the shape of a man, it goes out into the world a Bible illustrated. Courage is beautiful to read about, but rather would I see a man with all the world against him confident as though all the world were for him. Patience is beautiful to read about, but rather would I see a buffeted soul calmly waiting for the time of deliverance. Faith is beautiful to read about, but rather would I find a man in the midnight walking straight on as though he saw everything. Oh, how many souls have been turned to God by the charm of a bright example!

When, in the Mexican War, the troops were wavering, a general rose in his stirrups and dashed into the enemy's lines, shouting, "Men, follow me!" They, seeing his courage and disposition, dashed on after him and gained the victory. What men want to rally them for God is an example to lead them. All your commands to others to advance amount to nothing as long as you stay behind. To affect them aright you need to start for heaven yourself, looking back only to give the stirring cry of "Men, follow!"

Again, we may turn many to righteousness by prayer. There is no such detective as prayer, for no one can hide away from it. It puts its hand on the shoulder of a man 10,000 miles off. It alights on a ship midatlantic. The little child cannot understand the law of electricity, or how the telegraph operator, by touching the instrument here, may dart a message under the sea to another continent, nor can we, with our small intellect, understand how the touch of a Christian's prayer shall instantly strike a soul on the other side of the earth. You take ship and go to some other country and get there at 11 o'clock in the morning. You telegraph to America and the message gets here at 6 o'clock the same morning. In other words, it seems to arrive here five hours before it started. Like that is prayer. God says, "Before they call I will hear." To overtake a loved one on the road you may spur up a lathered steed until he shall outrace the one that brought the news to Ghent, but a prayer shall catch it at one gallop. A boy running away from home may take the midnight train from the country village and reach the seaport in time to gain the ship that sails on the morrow, but a mother's prayer will be on the deck to meet him, and in the hammock before he swings into it, and at the capstan before he winds the rope around, and on the sea, against the sky, as the vessel plows on toward it. There is a mightiness in prayer. George Muller prayed a company of poor boys together, and then he prayed up an asylum in which they might be sheltered. He turned his face toward Edinburgh and prayed, and there came £1000. He turned his face toward London and prayed and there came £1000. He turned his face toward Dublin and prayed and there came £1000. The breath of Elijah's prayer blew all the clouds off the sky, and it was dry weather. The breath of Elijah's prayer blew all the clouds together, and it was wet weather. Prayer, in Daniel's time, walked the cave as a lion tamer. It reached up and took the sun by its golden bit and stopped it and the moon by its silver bit and stopped it.

We have all yet to try the full power of prayer. The time will come when the American church will pray with its face toward the west, and all the prairies and inland cities will surrender to God and will pray with face toward the sea, and all the islands and ships will become Christian. Parents who have wayward sons will get down on their knees and say, "Lord, send my boy home," and the boy in Canton will get right up from the gaming table and go down to find out which ship starts first for America.

Not one of us yet knows how to pray. All we have done as yet has only been pottering. A boy gets hold of his father's saw and hammer and tries to make something, but it is a poor affair that he makes. The father comes and takes the same saw and hammer and builds the house or the ship. In the childhood of our Christian faith we make but poor work with these weapons of prayer; but when we come to the stature of men in Christ Jesus then, under these implements, the temple of God will rise and the world's redemption will be launched. God cares not for the length of our prayers, or the number of our prayers, or the beauty of our prayers, or the place of our prayers, but it is the faith in them that tells. Believing prayer soars higher than the lark ever sang, plunges deeper than diving bell ever sank, darts quicker than lightning ever flashed. Though we have used only the back of this weapon instead of the edge, what marvels have been wrought! If saved, we are all the captives of some earnest prayer. Would God that, in desire for the rescue of souls, we might in prayer lay hold of the resources of the Lord Omnipotent!

We may turn to righteousness by Christian admonition. Do not wait until you can make a formal speech. Address the one next to you. You will not go home alone to-day. Between this and your place of stopping you may decide the eternal destiny of an immortal spirit. Just one sentence may do the work, just one question, just one look. The formal talk that begins with a sigh and ends with a canting snuffle is not what is wanted, but the heart throb of a man in dead earnest. There is not a soul on earth that you may not bring to God if you rightly go at it. They said Gibralter could not be taken. It is a rock 1600 feet high and three miles long, but the English and Dutch did take it. Artillery and sappers and miners and fleets pouring out volleys of death and thousands of men reckless of danger can do anything. The stoutest heart of sin, though it be rock and surrounded by an ocean of transgression, under Christian bombardment may hoist the flag of redemption.

But is all this admonition and prayer and Christian work for nothing? My text promises to all the faithful eternal luster. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever." As stars the redeemed have a borrowed light. What makes Mars and Venus and Jupiter so luminous? When the sun throws down his torch in the heavens, the stars pick up the scattered brands and hold them in procession as the queen of the night advances. So all Christian workers, standing around the throne, will shine in the light borrowed from the Sun of Righteousness—Jesus in their faces, Jesus in their songs, Jesus in their triumph.

Again, Christian workers shall be like the stars in the fact that they have a light independent of each other. Look up at the night and see each world show its distinct glory. It is not like the conflagration, in which you cannot tell where one flame stops and another begins. Neptune, Herschel and Mercury are as distinct as if each one of them were the only star. So our individualism will not be lost in heaven. A great multitude—yet each one as observable, as distinctly recognized, as greatly celebrated, as if in all the space, from gate to gate and from hill to hill, he were the only inhabitant—no mixing up, no mob, no indiscriminate rush, each Christian worker standing out illustrious, all the story of earthly achievment adhering to each one, his self-denials and pains and services and victories published.

Before men went out to the last war the orators told them that they would all be remembered by their country and their names be commemorated in poetry and in song. But go to the graveyard in Richmond, and you will find there 6000 graves, over each of which is the inscription, "Unknown." The world does not remember its heroes, but there will be no unrecognized Christain worker in heaven. Each one known by all—grandly known, known by acclamation, all the past story of work for God gleaming in cheek and brow and foot and palm. They shall shine with distinct light as the stars forever and ever.

Again, Christian workers shall shine like the stars in clusters. In looking up you find the worlds in family circles. Brothers and sisters, they take hold of each other's hands and dance in groups. Orion in a group. The Pleiades in a group. The system is only a company of children with bright faces, gathered around one great fireplace. The worlds do not straggle off. They go in squadrons and fleets, sailing through immensity. So Christian workers in heaven will dwell in neighborhoods and clusters.

I am sure that some people I will like in heaven a great deal better than others. Yonder is a constellation of stately Christians. They lived on earth by rigid rule. They never laughed. They walked every hour, anxious lest they should lose their dignity. But they loved God, and yonder they shine in brilliant constellation. Yet I shall not long to get into that particular group. Yonder is a constellation of small hearted Christians—asteroids in the eternal astronomy. While some souls go up from Christian battle and blaze like Mars these asteroids dart a feeble ray like Vesta. Yonder is a constellation of martyrs, of apostles, of patriarchs. Our souls as they go up to heaven will seek out the most congenial society.

Again, Christian workers, like the stars, shine in magnitude. The most illiterate man knows that these things in the sky, looking like gilt buttons, are great masses of matters. To weigh them one would think that it would require scales with a pillar hundreds of thousands of miles high and chains hundreds of thousands of miles long, and at the bottom of the chains basins on either side hundreds of thousands of miles wide, and that then Omnipotence alone could put the mountains into the scales and the hills into the balance, but puny man has been equal to the undertaking and has set a little balance on his geometry and weighed world against world. Yea, he has pulled out his measuring line and announced that Herschel is 36,000 miles in diameter, Saturn 79,000 miles in diameter and Jupiter 89,000 miles in diameter and that the smallest pearl on the beach of heaven is immense beyond all imagination. So all they who have toiled for Christ on earth shall rise up to a magnitude of privilege, and a magnitude of strength, and a magnitude of holiness, and a magnitude of joy, and the weakest saint in glory become greater than all that we can imagine of an archangel.

Lastly—and coming to this point my mind almost breaks down under the contemplation—like the stars, all Christian workers shall shine in duration. The same stars that look down upon us looked down upon the Chaldean shepherds. The meteor that I saw flashing across the sky the other night I wonder if it was not the same one that pointed down to where Jesus lay in the manger, and if, having pointed out His birthplace, it has even since been wandering through the heavens, watching to see how the world would treat Him! When Adam awoke in the garden in the cool of the day, he saw coming out through the dusk of the evening the same worlds that greeted us last night.

In Independence Hall is an old cracked bell that sounded the signature of the Declaration of Independence. You cannot ring it now, but this great chime of silver bells that strike in the dome of night ring out as sweet a tone as when God swung them at the creation. Look up at night and know that the white lilies that bloom in all the hanging gardens of our King are century plants—not blooming once in 100 years, but through all the centuries. The star at which the mariner looks to-night was the light by which the ships of Tarshish were guided across the Mediterranean and the Venetian found its way into Lepanto. Their armor is as bright to-night as when, in ancient battle, the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

To the ancients the stars were symbols of eternity. But here the figure of my text breaks down—not in defeat, but in the majesties of the judgment. The stars shall not shine forever. The Bible says they shall fall like autumnal leaves. As when the connecting factory band slips at nightfall from the main wheel all the smaller wheels slacken their speed and with slower and slower motion they turn until they come to a full stop, so this great machinery of the universe, wheel within wheel making revolution of appalling speed, shall, by the touch of God's hand, slip the band of present law and slacken and stop. That is what will be the matter with the mountains. The chariots in which they ride shall halt so suddenly that the kings shall be thrown out. Star after star shall be carried out to burial amid funeral torches of burning worlds. Constellations shall throw ashes on their heads, and all up and down the highways of space there shall be mourning, mourning, mourning, because the worlds are dead. But the Christian workers shall never quit their thrones—they shall reign forever and ever.

A WONDERFUL CARPET.

English Women Will Present it to the Queen.

At Bridgnorth, within a stone's throw of the home of Bishop Percy, whose "Reliques" have justified the preservation of his house, for nearly four months past women have been weaving with deft fingers the magnificent fabric which will be offered for Queen Victoria's acceptance. It is in keeping with the loyalty of the givers, says the London Chronicle, that the carpet should be manufactured in a town which claims as its civic motto, "Fideltas Urbis Salus Regis." That such a carpet was in course of manufacture was generally known, but no description of it has been made public.

In fact few, except the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck—in whose mind originated the form which the gift was to take—have had an opportunity of inspecting the designs. When finished it will measure 18 feet by 16, and, although of unusually fine texture, is upward of an inch in thickness.

It was originally intended that the material should be mohair, but on subsequent consideration the finest worsted yarn was used, inasmuch as this gives the firmest and most durable service. The coloring is regal in its richness, the whole being conceived with a view to harmonizing with the surroundings of the throne room, where it will be used on state occasions.

The centre, which is in two shades of crimson damask, contains the monogram "V. R. I." in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor rose and the Star of India, the whole being inclosed in a garter bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," surmounted by the imperial crown entwined by a wreath of oak leaves, tied with a ribbon.

A marked feature is the border in which, on an ecru ground, and in proper colors, the rose, the shamrock, the thistle and the lotus flower (the latter emblematical of India) are continued until the corners are reached.

At the angles are animals allegorical of the colonies; the tiger representing India, the elephant Africa, the beaver Canada, and the kangaroo Australia. The whole of these animals are lifelike in coloring and attitude, and were specialy sketched at the Zoo for the purpose of the design. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band, worked in soft gold.

The Midland looms have rarely produced anything so strikingly beautiful. Technically described, the carpet is what is known as royal Axminster, every one of the thousand cords being separately tied by skilled female hands. This fact lends additional interest to a gift offered by women to their queen.

The loom on which the carpet was produced consists mainly of two strong wooden beams, over each of which the work is stretched, and is in every way identical with those on which the oldest examples of Oriental carpets were made. Real Axminster is only produced by a very few firms in England at the present time, the exceedingly slow process necessary rendering it extremely costly, and consequently creating a somewhat exclusive demand.

Since the middle of February no fewer than twelve girls have been regularly employed on the carpet, the number of hands being limited by the size of the loom. All of them showed the greatest interest in the national gift, and individually endeavored to turn out an article which will not only be a credit to the firm by whom they are employed, but will be a singularly handsome example of the superiority of this branch of British industry.

A case composed of polished oak is being made for its reception, and as the latter is only to be used on state occasions, there is no reason why it should not remind many future sovereigns of the love and reverence in which Queen Victoria was held by the women of England throughout all the years of her record reign.

Hatching Canaries.

Milwaukee supplies the United States with the bulk of the Hartz Mountain canaries, and there is no great crime in the deception, for the Milwaukee bird is realy an improvement on the imported article, having just as fine a voice and being much hardier.

Experience has shown that the imported singer loses the power of transmitting his voice to the young after passing through an American winter. This is the case, also, it is said, with the Tyrolean singers who come to this country, their voices losing the peculiar yodling quality when they have been here a year. The native canary is hardier than the imported ones, and, with proper training, is every bit as good a singer.

Before they are mated the hen birds are kept in separate cages in the music room, carefully fed and made to listen to the music of the singers and the machine used in training their voices. In this way the hen is enabled to transmit the best musical quality to its offspring. The music room is a large one with a south exposure, and is kept with the same scrupulous neatness as the breeding room. In the corner of this room is a bird organ, and with it the little birds are given their vocal training.

When the machine is started the notes emitted are wonderfully like the song of the untutored canary. These notes are known to bird trainers by the term pfeiffen. Gradually the whistle strikes on to a different line. It is an improvement over the pfeiffen, and is called klingel rolle. A higher step still is called the klingel, and a still higher step hohl klingel. Lastly comes what is called hohl rollen, and a bird whose voice has been developed up to that point is worth $50 in the market any day.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Stove That is Not a Stove.

A stove has been invented for use in the heated months of summer. It will reduce temperature, just as stoves heated by fire raise the temperature in winter. By the use of salt, a small quantity of ice, and a fatented chemical, the most intense degree of cold is secured. So great is the cold that it is as dangerous to touch this cold stove when in operation as it would be to place the hand on a fire stove at a high degree of heat. The skin is instantly taken off, and painful injuries are the result of the slightest contact. During the hottest weather the temperature of a room may be run down and made pleasant. The cost of operating the stove is very slight.

Riches by Accident.

Many gold finds have been purely accidental. An adventurer who had drifted into Leadville awoke one morning without food or money. He went out and shot a deer, which, in its dying agonies, kicked up the dirt and disclosed signs of gold. The poor man staked out a "claim," and opened one of the most profitable mines ever worked in Leadville. Another rich mine in Leadville, called Dead Man's Claim, was discovered by a broken-down miner while digging a grave.

Miss Strong thinks that a woman should have just as many cares and responsibilities as a man. Yet when riding a tandem with her Augustus, she lets him do all the pedaling up hill.

How to Find Out if a Room is Damp.

To ascertain whether or not a room is damp, a kilogramme of fresh lime should be placed therein, after hermetically closing doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed, and if the kilogramme has absorbed more than ten grammes of water (that is, more than one per cent.) the room should be considered damp and classed as unhealthy. The question of the dampness of dwellings is a frequent cause of dispute between landlord and tenant, and is naturally solved in the negative by the former. The question can be settled in the future by the test of the hydration of lime, which will give irrefutable proof of the validity of such complaint.

Taking Her Down.

One day, after visiting one of the Scotch historic towns, an English lady entered the train, and, having rather a long journey, she wanted something to read on the way, so she called a newsboy forward. She asked him what books he had. After naming over all his wares, and none of them pleasing her, he lost his patience, and when she told him she wanted something soft, sweet, and solid, he turned away disgusted, remarking,—

"Eh! awa' wi ye! I think it's a dumpling ye want."

The tide of immigration is at the lowest point it has touched since 1882. It is supposed that the marked decrease is due to the reports of hard times in this country.

NEGLECT IS SUICIDE.

Plain Words From Mrs. Pinkham, Corroborated by Mrs. Charles Dunmore, That Ought to Bring Suffering Women to Their Senses.

If you were drowning and friendly hands shoved a plank to you, and you refused it, you would be committing suicide!

Yet that is precisely what women are doing if they go about their homes almost dead with misery, yet refuse to grasp the kindly hand held out to them!

It is suicidal to go day after day with that dull, constant pain in the region of the womb and that bloating heat and tenderness of the abdomen, which make the weight of your clothes an almost intolerable burden to you. It is not natural to suffer so in merely emptying the bladder. Does not that special form of suffering tell you that there is inflammation somewhere?

Shall I tell you what it is?

It is inflammation of the womb!

If it goes on, polypus, or tumor, or cancer will set in.

Commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of women in this condition have been cured by it. Keep your bowels open with Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and if you want further advice, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., stating freely all your symptoms—she stands ready and willing to give you the very best advice. She has given the helping hand to thousands suffering just like yourself, many of whom lived miles away from a physician. Her marvelous Vegetable Compound has cured many thousands of women. It can be found at any respectable drug store.

MRS. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., says: "I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for eight months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pain; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible. I am, indeed, very grateful for the good Mrs. Pinkham's remedies have done me."

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s
Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Get Out Your

Columbia and take a ten-mile run. Then take a cold bath and a good rub down. It will do you lots of good and it won't hurt your Columbia a bit.

1897 Columbias
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Scientific experimenting for 20 years has made Columbias unequalled, unapproached. They are worth every cent of the price .... $75 TO ALL ALIKE.

Hartford Bicycles,
better than any except Columbias, $50, $45, $40
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
If Columbias are not represented in your vicinity, let us know.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

STRAYER'S COLLEGE Baltimore, Md. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. Best, Cheapest. Situation guaranteed.

DNU 39

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

KLONDYKE IS ALL RIGHT. But way pay $1.00 a share for stock with nothing but "talk" to back it, and 5,000 miles from home? I will sell you dividend paying Colorado Gold-Mine Stock for 25 cents a share, in certificates from one share up. Other stocks in proportion. Address, Broker BEN A. BLOCK, Denver, Colo. Member Stock Exchange. Suite 306-7 Symes Building.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 30.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

We can truthfully say that our stock has never been so complete as it is now. It's early for Fall and Winter goods. but heavy purchases last Summer previous to change of tariff when prices were the lowest on record, accounts for it and assured U low prices for the season.

Utopia, Imported Germantown,

and Saxony Yarns, all colors, at last year's prices, (worth 15 to 20c per lb. more now.)

Blankets,

All wool, part wool, and Alabama wool (that's cotton U kno), 25 per cent. less than last year's prices, thanks to a lucky purchase.

Underwear,

For men, women, children, one ton, R. R. manifest weight, just in. Best for the money we've ever seen and U kno we have seen a few.

55 Boys' Suits,

4 to 14 years, prices 98c, $1.29, $1.69, $1.98. Can't be matched in this city for the money.

Nuf Ced. Kom & C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

150 STYLES

OF

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

All the celebrated Morris, Beifield & Co., New York, make, are on sale by

Wolf & Crawford,

Centre Hall.

We invite your inspection of all these magnificent styles and the samples of cloth of which they are made.

Barn Burned.

The large barn of David Meyer, located about three miles east of Rebersburg, was burned to the ground on Tuesday morning 21, about six o'clock. All his hay, wheat, oats, timothy and clover seed was consumed. The live stock was saved. O. F. Stover, who lives with Meyer, went to the barn that morning with the lantern to get his horses ready. He hung the lantern back of the horses, and after having attended to the horses, he went after other work about the barn. In his absence something happened to the lantern that caused it to explode and set the barn on fire. The loss is estimated at $1800, on which there is an insurance of $900 in the Sugar valley company.—Journal.

Monopoly Politics.

The last legislature put the clincher on the new ballot reform measure by passing an act that no one's name shall appear on the printed ballot more than once. This was done in the interest of monopoly politics against the interest of the general public. The courts will be called upon to set aside such vicious legislation as being in conflict with plain provisions of the constitution.

A Great Crop of Wheat.

Thresherman John D. McClintock recently threshed the crops on the farm of George C. Pifer, in Porter tp., Clinton county. On 40 acres of ground Mr. Pifer this year raised 1616 bushels of wheat, or over 40 bushels per acre, machine measure, says the Clinton Republican. We doubt whether any Centre county farm can match this.

—A good, neat fitting suit is always desired and every young man is admired who wears clothing up-to-date in cut and goods. Lewins, Bellefonte, has one of the largest lines in the county, and a suit from his store is always bound to please. A large stock from which to select and then the price being always lower than any competitor is what is giving the Philad. Branch the large trade it enjoys.

—Subscribe forthe REPORTER.

BIDS AWARDED.

The Council Award Two Contracts on the Water Plant.

The town council held a special session last Wednesday evening to take further action on the awarding of the contracts for the new boro water plant under consideration.

For furnishing all material necessary for the mains, pipes, fire hydrants, valves and fittings, R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, were given the contract for $4344.22.

This firm was the lowest. For putting in the water mains, trenching, and all work complete, outside of reservoir, H. P. Malone, of Hollidaysburg, was given this contract at $1872.-00.

For a reservoir no contract was made. The council considered all bids received for the erection of a reservoir too high, and new bids will be asked for. Bids will be asked on a reservoir considerably smaller than the one in specifications. Bids on this reached several thousand dollars, and other specifications will be drawn up.

It is said the contractors will start to work in a short time.

This does not include cost of water, right-of-way, appliance for extinguishing fires, &c., &c., all of which come in as part of the limit.

The Cornelly Case.

Many persons inquire as to what has been done with the James Cornelly arson case. The defendant is still in the county jail and sentence has not yet been imposed. Immediately after the verdict of the jury was announced at the last term of court, Messrs. Furst and Taylor at once moved for arrest of sentence and made a motion for a new trial. They were given ten days time for filing the reasons for same, which was done.

The question of granting a new trial will likely be argued before the court on the second week of October, at regular argument court. It may be granted or refused at once, or held over for consideration. In case of refusal, the prisoner would likely receive sentence soon after, unless the case should be appealed to a higher court.—*Centre Democrat.*

One of the Big Four.

Last week the New York *World* published the pictures of the four most prominent foot ball captains in the country this season. They were Garret Cochran, Princeton; J. B. Wombacker, Ann Harbor; J. B. C. Eckston, Dartmouth, and S. V. Hosterman, Franklin and Marshall. Of "Host" the *World* comments: "Franklin and Marshall's eleven will be captained by S. V. Hosterman, who ranks as one of the best individual players in the country. He expects to do wonders with his team."

From New Mexico.

The REPORTER is in receipt of a letter from John I. Gregg, who with his brother Andrew, went to New Mexico several months ago, on the large ranch owned by their uncle, a brother of their mother. John says: This is a "great" country out here, nothing but hills and mountains. I am thirty miles south of Raton. It is a very nice climate, but is very cool at present. There has not been any rain for about a month. I am living with my uncle on a cattle ranch. He has about 250 head of cattle, and 30 head of horses, some very fine ones.

Bellefonte Claims It.

Bellefonte is sure to have the teachers' institute, although it was through a good bit of work that we secured it. But we would go through the same again if we thought it was to be taken from us. Some of the fine intertainments we will have here that week will be Eli Perkins, Sam Jones and General Gordan. All three are renowned men and have gained great reputation.—Bellefonte *News.*

Cure for Snake Bite.

The deadly bite of the venomous rattlesnake can be cured, and whisky as the chief and standard remedy for the poison has received such a knockout blow that even the champion of temperance ought to be satisfied. In its stead nitro-glycerine and permanganate of potassium can be used in such a way that not only is immediate relief obtained, but a cure is effected.

New Clover Huller.

Tuesday Samuel Durst and John Durst received a new clover huller from Waynesboro, Pa. It is a late improved, and up-to-date machine, and the machine is billed for a great many day's work ahead. The clover crop was large in our valley and there will be a great many bushels threshed.

Married at Lewisburg.

Yesterday, Wednesday, James B. Wagner, of Linden Hall, and Miss Anna G. Fleisher, of Tusseyville, were married at Lewisburg, by Rev. A. Stapleton. James has been a student in the Linden Hall railroad office for a year or more and is an energetic and industrious young man.

—The largest assortment of Fall clothing ever received in this county are on display at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. The price is as low as the stock large. Satisfaction always guaranteed on every sale.

THE CROWDED SCHOOLS.

The Fourth School not Certain and the Directors Cannot Take Action.

The fourth school in the boro decided upon by the directors, is not a certainty for this term. The grangers occupy the room, and they have not as yet decided whether they will vacate. The order was informed last July they could have the room for another year, and unless they can secure another room in town they will not vacate until the legal limit has expired. However, the order is doing all possible to secure another room and do not wish to stand in the way of educational advance in the boro. It is likely they will secure the G. A. R. room above Murray's drug store. Until this is settled the fourth school move is at a stand still. The schools are more crowded than ever, and it is almost necessary that an additional school be opened as soon as possible.

Business Activity at Bellefonte

The Valentine Iron Company that suffered a compulsory shut down about six weeks ago, owing to financial trouble, has things now in such a shape that it intends to resume operations possibly by the 1st of October, and not later than the 10th. There is also a deal on hand between the owners of the Collins furnace and southern capitalists, whereby the sale of the plant will be effected and it started by the 1st of November. The Bellefonte glass works will start this week. This plant has been increased from four to eight pots and will start with seventy-five employes, instead of forty as last winter. The Bellefonte scale works are now in the midst of greater activity than ever before, they having orders sufficient to keep them busy for months and are now running thirteen hours a day.

A Good Day's Work.

The threshing season has been on for several weeks, and during that time several records have been made by machines and crew manning them, but one especially worthy of note was made last Saturday by the separator owned by John Durst and Samuel Durst in threshing the crop owned by Samuel on the farm now occupied by D. L. Bartges, west of Old Fort. In nine hours the machine threshed and cleaned 926 bushels of wheat. The machine was timed on a hundred bushel run and it took just 38 minutes to put through that quantity. George Condo fed the separator and he kept the boys busy in handling the grain. Samuel's crop will run over 1600 bushels and averages high to the acre.

Dogs Running Deer.

One day last week two hounds ran four deer from the mountains into the vicinity of Colyer. The deer were nigh exhausted and to seek safety ran to a house with every indication of wanting to enter, but none of the doors being open the tired out animals couldn't hide therein. It is said the hounds belonged to Kulp's lumber camp. One of the dogs was shot by men in the valley who were close to the chase, but the other dog escaped before a ball could be sent after him.

It is lawful to kill dogs running deer any time of the year.

Wild Animals Plenty.

One of the denizens of Greens valley just across the mountains from our town informs the Reporter that wild animals are on the increase over there. Coons have become so numerous that they have eaten up the greater part of his corn crop. Wild cats are heard howling in the swamp, and foxes were never so numerous. John Horner, the old fox hunter of that district, having died some years ago, accounts for Reynard's tribe becoming so large.

Another Swindle Racket.

A set of swindlers is said to be working neighboring counties establishing agents for the sale of small mills for grinding feed. One farmer in a community is given the "exclusive agency" and assured that it will make him rich in a short time. He signs what he supposes is a contract to sell the mills, but it is a note when he sees it at the bank.

Gov. Hastings Here.

Gov. Hastings was in town near noon Monday, driving from Harrisburg to Bellefonte with his span of bays. He halted in front of the Reporter office to give us a warm shake with his great right-hander and a 15 minutes chat. The Governor looks the picture of health.

Boom at Spangler.

Spangler borough is anticipating a building boom. According to the Sentinel it is reported that Duncan & Spangler will erect twenty tenement houses, and about forty are expected to be built by other parties.

At Williamsport Next Year.

The National Encampment of the Union Oeteran Legion is in session at Columbus, Ohio, with over 2,000 delegates in attendance. Williamsport was chosen as the place of meeting next year.

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

The Weather Foster Says We Shall Have Next Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from October 1 to 5, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 6th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys 8th to 10th, and eastern states 11th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about October 6, great central valleys 8th and eastern states 10th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 9th, great central valleys 11th and eastern states 13th.

The temperature of the week ending October 2 will average below normal in the southern states, with a rapid rise about the last of that week and above average in the northern states, with a great fall about the last of that week.

Heavy rains will occur in the Missouri valley during that week and light rains in the northeastern states. Dry in Texas and light rains in the southern states of the Missippi for that week.

During the week ending October 4 killing frosts will occur in the northern states and in the northern parts of the cotton belt, reaching unusually far south in Texas. These frosts will check the growth of a large amount of cotton.

October will average colder than usual east of the Rockies, except in the southern states, where the temperature will be about normal. It will average below normal in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The rainfall of October will be below normal in Florida, the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. In New England and Texas rainfall will be above normal and in the countries lying between it will be about normal.

In the northern states the first third of October will average cold, the middle third warm and the last third medium.

The heaviest rains will occur in the northern states about the first of the month and from 17th to 24th.

In the southern states the temperature of the first third of October will average above normal. The remainder of the month will be of even temperature averaging a little below normal; coldest in the south-west. The heaviest rains in the south will occur about 4th to 5th. More particular details will be given in subsequent bulletins.

Well Guarded.

The morals of our town, outside of pic-nic week, are well guarded by the Gospel vigils in all quarters of the village. Rev. Rearick, Lutheran, has the upper end under his eye from his parsonage. Rev. Erdman, Evangelical, has the centre as his field. Adjoining his district, we have Rev. Eisenberg, Reformed, keeping watch over the lower end. Then comes the pic nic section of town and here we find Rev. Christine, Presbyterian, and Rev. Rhodes, United Evangelical, on the watch tower. At the station end of town we have ex-minister Rev. Potts, Lutheran, to oversee that portion of the field. How admirably distributed—no wonder we have no use for police.

Religious Services.

Presiding Elder Dr. O. L. Saylor, will preach in the Zion church of the Evangelical Association, Tusseyville, Friday evening, Oct. 1st, at 7.30 o'clock. Quarterly Conference immediately after service. Rev. L. H. Yergey, of Siglerville, will preach in the Centre Hall Evangelical church Saturday evening, Oct. 2nd, at 7.30 o'clock; at Zion Sunday morning 10.30 o'clock, and at Lauvertown Sunday evening. All come.

J. H. ERDMAN.

A Big Crop of Wheat.

Our young farmer friend Charley Neff, west of Old Fort, will have a very large crop of wheat to sell this fall, and is among the lucky ones. He will have two thousand or more bushels to sell, and has already disposed of several hundred bushels at the dollar mark. Charley is a practical farmer, and if industry and perseverence amount to anything in this life, he will win.

Great Wreck Near Huntingdon.

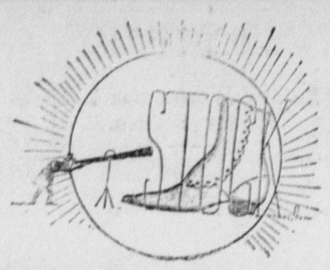
A rear end collision of eastbound freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad, five miles west of Huntingdon, on Monday evening, caused the destruction of 27 cars and a large quantity of general merchandise.

The four tracks were torn up for a considerable distance and traffic on the middle division was temporarily suspended.

Water Plenty Now.

The recent heavy rains have raised the waters and empty cisterns have been filled. Centre Hall, however, in the dryest spells has always had plenty from its springs.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your carefnl inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

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It is not possible for us to enumerate the many new goods that arrive daily. Anything new and desirable, it is more than likely you will find it here. Cases of Underwear, piles of Dress Goods, Muslins and Cantons by the bale, at lower prices than ever heard of before. No tariff added, anything you buy here at rock bottom prices.

GARMAN'S STORE,

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You can save dollars at W. R. Brachbill's.

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FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

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FINEST DISPLAY OF FALL MILLINERY

—Ever Shown in Bellefonte.—

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This year we promise you that we will show you a display far eclipsing all others, and at prices that do not fear competition.

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